

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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U.S. RESPONSE TO SPACE TALKS OFFER AWAITED

PM241037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "It Is High Time To Clear Up the Matter"]

[Text] The American side is continuing its attempts at picturing things in such a way as if the United States has accepted the Soviet Union's proposal on the talks to prevent the militarization of outer space. But, as a matter of fact, Washington is speaking of quite different talks that have nothing to do with the Soviet proposal.

To clarify completely the subject of the possible talks, the Soviet side officially proposed the other day that a joint Soviet-American announcement [soobshcheniye] be published explicitly stating the consent of the USSR and the United States to open talks in order to draw up and conclude an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, including complete mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems and on consent to impose a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of outer space weapons commencing on the day the talks start.

The American answer will show whether Washington is prepared to accept the Soviet proposal, i.e. whether it is ready for talks precisely on the prohibition of outer space weapons or it intends to carry on a deceitful game around that issue.

LOMEYKO PRESS BRIEFING ON SPACE TALKS BID

LD231533 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, which was held at the press centre of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR today, was devoted to the Soviet proposal that negotiations be held on prevention of militarisation of outer space and American reaction to it.

"Washington, as before, speaks of quite different negotiations, which have nothing to do with the Soviet proposal," said First Deputy Chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko. "There are many reports on that problem in the press of the United States and other Western countries. The American side makes attempts to present things in a way that the United States allegedly accepts the Soviet Union's proposal to have negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space," he said.

"To put an end to these speculations and to clear up the question," Lomeyko said, the Soviet side a few days ago proposed that a joint Soviet-American report be officially published in which it would be said that the USSR and the United States agree to get down to negotiations with a view of drawing up and concluding an agreement on prevention of militarisation of outer space including full mutual renunciation of anti-satellite systems and also an agreement on introducing, as of the day of the beginning of the negotiations, mutual moratorium on tests and deployment of space armaments." [quotation mark as received]

The reply of the American side would show whether Washington is ready to accept the Soviet proposal on negotiations exactly on prohibition of space weapons or it intends to continue the deceptive game around that issue.

A number of Western correspondents asked the spokesman for the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry if the Soviet Union is prepared to go to talks in Vienna. Vladimir Lomeyko said: "The point of the matter is not whether the Soviet Union is prepared or unprepared to go to Vienna. What the USSR offers to the USA is not a joint trip to Vienna but joint talks. The Soviet Union is prepared to go to Vienna for the participation in the talks on the subject it has suggested, namely the prevention of the militarisation of outer space, if the U.S. side is also prepared to go there for the participation in the talks on this matter."

Answering questions of American correspondents if the Soviet proposal contains any preliminary terms, Vladimir Lomeyko said: The Soviet proposal does not advance any preliminary terms. The point of the matter is a clearly defined subject of talks. The Soviet Union, regrettably, has a vast sad experience concerning talks with the U.S. side. Therefore we want talks not for the sake of talks but on a concrete matter. A mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weaponry from the start of the talks is a natural composite part of Soviet proposals. For if there is no such moratorium what sense is there to conduct talks on the prevention of militarisation of outer space.

If the U.S. side is prepared for talks not in general but for the purpose of working out and concluding an agreement which would prevent the emplacement of weapons in space then there exists the subject of talks in accordance with which specific details could be agreed upon, said the spokesman for the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The question was put if the Soviet Union agrees to discuss at the talks in Vienna other matters not connected with the militarisation of outer space. Vladimir Lomeyko said: "To link talks on the prevention of militarisation of outer space, talks that are very complex as it is, with the discussion of other matters, means to complicate and entangle the matter deliberately."

As to the discussion of questions of the deployment of nuclear missile systems on the ground, the talks on this theme have been disrupted not at the fault of the USSR, Lomeyko pointed out. He stressed further that the Soviet side, as it had already been stated more than once, is prepared to reach agreement on these matters if the obstacles created by the deployment of new U.S. missiles, Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, are removed.

U.S. REAFFIRMS UNWILLINGNESS TO HOLD TALKS

LD231951 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The White House today reaffirmed the unwillingness of the Reagan administration to assist the resumption of negotiations on the question of reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe which became impossible when the United States started deploying "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles there. Our plans remain unchanged and we firmly intend to continue deploying these systems, said Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Larry Speakes.

As is known, the United States has already deployed and alerted three batteries of Pershing-2 missiles with 27 launchers on the territory of the FRG and one system of 16 cruise missiles on the territory of Britain and Italy, each.

KRASIKOV: ABC-TV GENEVA TALKS CLAIMS BASELESS

LD231334 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The claims by the American ABC television company to the effect that the Soviet Union is prepared to return to the Geneva talks, if the USA terminates the deployment of new missiles in Europe, and confines itself to those, which have already been deployed there, are described here as baseless.

It is recalled in this connection that the talks, whose aim was a considerable cut in nuclear weapons, have been exploded as a result of the deployment in Western Europe of new American first-strike weapons. As Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defence minister, pointed out in his speech in Severodvinsk on July 20, responsible for that are both the United States and its NATO allies, which have opened, contrary to the will of their peoples, the road to the European Continent to the Pershing and cruise missiles.

The talks may resume any time. But with this aim it is necessary that the United States should eliminate the obstacles, which it has created by the deployment of new missiles in Europe. Then there will be no need for the forced countermeasures by the countries of the socialist community.

Among these counter-measures, apart from walking out of the talks, as the latter proved to be pointless, are:

The cancelling by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, in the first place SS-20 missiles, in the European part of the country, which was announced by the Soviet Union in March 1982,

The deployment in the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, in agreement with their governments, of operational tactical missiles of increased range,

The drawing of Soviet submarines with nuclear missiles closer to the continental part of the United States and an increase in their number with the aim of creating an additional counter-threat to the United States, that would in the power, accuracy, range and flight-to-target time of nuclear missiles, be adequate to the threat created by the American missiles in Europe to the territory of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

In doing so, the Warsaw Treaty countries stress that the counter-measures taken by them do not go beyond the framework of ensuring their own security. They are confined and will be confined strictly within the limits, which are necessitated by the actions of the NATO member-countries.

The socialist countries hold that they have every ground to doubt the seriousness of the intentions of the West, which used the Geneva talks as a smokescreen for preparations for taking measures directed at creating a qualitatively new military-strategic situation.

And today, judging by the statements of the official representatives of the USA and their NATO allies, the Western powers adhere to the old position, according to which the opposite side should agree to an upsetting of the balance of forces. It is expected, in particular, to close eyes to the 162 missiles of Britain and France, which are capable of delivering more than 400 nuclear warheads to the territory of the socialist countries of Europe. It is expected then to disregard the American forward-based nuclear weapons.

And at last it is expected to resign itself to the fact that by the early summer of this year three batteries of the "Pershing-2" missiles (27 launchers) had already been deployed and put on combat readiness in the territory of the FRG and one detachment (16 cruise missiles) in Britain and Italy each.

The potential aggressors will never get such a gift.

PERUGIA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

LD231311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] The third convention for banning nuclear weapons in Europe has ended in the town of Perugia in Italy. Taking part were about 1,200 delegates from most European states, including the Soviet Union, as well as from Japan, the United States, and Australia. The delegates spoke out against the continuing deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

BOGDANOV-PLEKHANOV SPACE ARMS DISCUSSION

LD231721 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Discussion by Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States and Canada Institute, moderated by Viktor Yenzikeyev -- recorded]

[Text] [Yenzikeyev] Dr Bogdanov, I want your opinion about the military-industrial complex, which is really very interested in the arms race, including the arms race in space, and do you think there is any correlation between the talks in Vienna as proposed by the Soviet Union and the interests of the military-industrial complex of the United States?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I believe that Sergey mentioned it already -- 500 billion [no unit given]. It is a lump sum of money, very handsome money, and if you have that, you know, in store, if you have it before your eyes you have a feeling how to divide it, who'll get what from that bite. So military-industrial complex -- Viktor let me say something -- I wouldn't put it in such a simple term: military-industrial complex. I believe it is more complex than that, you know.

[Yenzikeyev] More complex than complex.

[Bogdanov] More complex than complex, you know. Because it is not only people in uniform, or people making weapon systems. It's people believing in ideas, how to use it; people being in that with the feeling of power, that gives them a sense of power, you know. You have a very complex conglomerate of people that are interested in that very dangerous business.

[Plekhanov] Actually one of these big corporations involved in the space arms race is Rockwell International, which is one of the biggest arms producers in the United States and the Rockwell International has produced a book, a propaganda brochure, an advertising brochure that depicts the 21st century as a century of space weapons. One of the projects there that they describe graphically is for a huge space fortress, which will be launched at the altitude of I think it was 20,000 miles above the equator. The purpose of that fortress will be to control the earth. That of course looks like science fiction and not very scientific.

[Bogdanov] I'm afraid it is not science fiction.

[Plekhanov] That was what I was going to say. It does look like science fiction, but people are thinking seriously about that. They are planning for it and that of course dovetails very smartly with the idea of American superiority.

I would like to draw your attention to one thing: The idea that the United States is to regain its military superiority was part of the 1980 Republican election platform. Just a few weeks ago Ronald Reagan, President Reagan, was asked in a television interview whether he agrees that this notion of superiority should be taken out of the next Republican platform and whether the idea of superiority is something that the President should support. His response was, he ducked the question. He said that we think that we must have an adequate deterrent. That means we must have everything that we need to deter the Soviet Union. But as to mentioning superiority in the platform maybe that's not a very good idea. Well, when I read that, and I read it several times, it was clear to me that it was basically an agreement that superiority is still very much on the agenda of this administration, even though it is not interested in saying it so open as 4 years ago.

[Bogdanov] I have a funny example to prove that you are right, Sergey. You know, Viktor, about 3 or 4 days ago somebody asked the President what he thinks about deploying weapons systems in outer space, about Soviet proposals to ban it, to discuss it, and so on and so on, and about the baseball match which was going to be played just now. I was really amazed how the President reacted to that. He said: Okay, the most important thing now is the baseball match. You know you can laugh at it, but I would not, Viktor, because really if you have in mind the superiority complex, you just, it's just the answer you should have given.

[Plekhanov] Everybody, everybody has his own or her own sense, set of priorities, and Ronald Reagan is entitled to his own, of course. But it is shocking, I think it is just shocking given the awareness, wide awareness round the world about the danger of this new, new, very, very, very dangerous situation that we are getting into.

The first successful test of a missile able to hit a rocket in space has been conducted. It happened a few weeks ago in the United States. The U.S. military compared it to hitting a bullet with a bullet.

[Bogdanov] Sergey, as well as we, of course, understand it is a kind of bluff, a kind of overexaggeration connected to that. But at the same time it is very significant that Americans are thinking along those lines very seriously, very seriously. For them it is not rhetoric as they put it already; it is a very pragmatic and practical problem.

[Plekhanov] And I would like -- concerning this problem of how negotiations fit into this picture -- I would like to quote George Keyworth, who is of course President Reagan's science adviser. He spoke before a committee of U.S. Senate in late April and urged the senators not to allow arms control to interfere with all those beautiful programs that the administration is putting forward.

[Yenikeyev] Well, here comes my next question: So far the administration, the people from the White House, have been asserting that it is quite impossible to verify any future agreement concerning the arms race in space. So how do the two go together -- their agreement to come to the table of negotiations in Vienna and this assertion?

[Plekhanov] Well, Richard Perle, who is assistant secretary of defense, said a few months ago that even if such a ban would be verifiable he would still be against it, and I think that reflects the thinking of many leading people in the administration. Verification is invoked regularly by the American side in order to frustrate any progress at arms talks. Verification problems have been studied by independent panels of experts in the West, and their conclusion was that even though some new verification techniques will be required, still this is a problem that can be solved and verification need not be used as a pretext not to go ahead with the talks.

The most important thing is that we are proposing, (?what) we are proposing is to ban those weapons which are only in the process of being created. So the problem of verification is nowhere near that level where it will be if those systems are created. It is easier to enforce an agreement which bans something which is not yet in existence, because what we are suggesting is a ban on production of all weapons which can be used in space, from space against the earth, from the earth against space. That goes to the heart of the matter that verification will not be such big problems, because the weapons will be banned.

[Bogdanov] By the way that's a very strong point of our proposal. We, propose to ban things which are not yet in deployment.

[Plekhanov] That are yet to come.

[Bogdanov] Yes, but I would like to call your attention to another side of this story: how the American (?side is sincere) because what Sergey Plekhanov said just now I am sure that their experts in Pentagon, in the Armed Forces, they know that as well as we do what is verifiable, what is not verifiable. But verification -- it's become a tool, it's just a tool in the hands of dishonest people in U.S. When they are aiming to destroy, to frustrate something, they are always using that weapon. From that point of view I am, again Viktor I am sorry, I am very pessimistic about this administration. They are staffed, I am sorry to say, they are staffed with the people which are not very friendly to the arms control.

[Plekhanov] To put it mildly.

[Bogdanov] To put it mildly. Which are not very friendly to solving problems with the Soviet Union. They are just for creating problems. And that will be how they will behave at the final end. I can't claim that I know how they will behave but still that will be a kind of test for them: Are they for arms control, or are they just playing with benign words?

JAPAN ACTS AS U.S. PROXY FOR PKK PEACE PLAN

LD231929 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] At their recent meeting in Jakarta, the ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as from the Common Market countries, approved a peace plan for Kampuchea proposed by the Japanese Government. Commentary is by Boris (?Durov) and this is what he writes:

Western and Japanese propaganda have widely publicized Tokyo's plan as an entirely new approach to Kampuchean affairs. Did Japanese diplomacy really come up with something new? The plan put forward by Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe consists of three points. Under the first, Vietnam is to withdraw its forces in Kampuchea from the border with Thailand. In return, Tokyo offers to finance what it calls an international force that would take over from the Vietnamese troops. The second point of the plan requires that Vietnam pull out its volunteer troops from Kampuchea altogether. After that Japan, the United States, and other Western allies intend to sponsor what they call free elections in Kampuchea and Japan is prepared to contribute money towards this undertaking. As the Japanese foreign minister said, explaining the (?third) point of the plan, his country would be ready to do its utmost to help restoration in states of Indochina when genuine peace is brought to Kampuchea. That is what the much-touted plan boils down to.

To those who are familiar with the background of the so-called Kampuchean issue, the Japanese plan is almost nothing new. Its main idea is stated in its third point. On behalf of the United States and its allies, Japan is pressing for the Vietnamese volunteers to pull out from Kampuchea so as to eliminate the country's popular government and reinstall the Pol Pot clique in Phnom Penh. This clique, stained with human blood, has operated in the guise of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It is for this coalition of traitors that the Japanese foreign minister pledged his country's support. In an effort to enlist support for its plan in the ASEAN countries, the Japanese Government included in the first point Bangkok's demand that the Vietnamese volunteer troops pull back from the Thai border. Like the Thai proposal, the Abe plan makes no provision for a simultaneous withdrawal of the Pol Pot bands deep into Thai territory and this amounts to a demand that Kampuchea and Vietnam expose Kampuchea's western border to infiltration by the Pol Pot forces. As for the second point of the plan, it essentially calls for crude intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign state. Its government is being pressed into ceding power to those who were toppled by the Kampuchians 5 and a 1/2 years ago as a clique of traitors to the nation stained with blood. After that, Tokyo and Washington would sponsor what they call free elections to give a Pol Pot government a semblance of legitimacy.

What Shintaro Abe proposes in his plan is a set of hackneyed ideas rejected long ago as bankrupt. What is comparatively new is Japanese diplomacy's efforts to be in the spotlight and Japan's readiness to pay for everything. When the four-power agreement that brought peace to Vietnam was signed in Paris 11 years ago, the United States undertook to give Vietnam several billion dollars to make it up to the country for the damage it suffered during the American aggression. Washington has not paid a single cent to this day but apparently is still pressing for accords in return for commitments it has no intention of honoring. This time it got Tokyo to act as its proxy, aware that its own credibility has been undermined.

So much for the Abe plan, advertised as a major diplomatic initiative.

WEST INCREASES CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNESCO

LD221449 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Anatoliy Magari [spelling as received] writes:

According to press reports, the Government of the Netherlands sent a letter to General Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Amadou Mahtar M'bow, demanding that "reforms be carried out" in that organization. Otherwise the authors of the letter threaten to revise by the end of the current year the problem of UNESCO membership of their country, in other words -- to follow the U.S. example and to announce withdrawal from the organization.

The Netherlands' gesture gave a pretext for opening a new stage in the anti-UNESCO campaign which was launched in the West on the initiative of Washington. The London newspaper SUNDAY TIMES today printed an article, asserting that following the Netherlands, other countries, such as Switzerland and West Germany, might raise the question of quitting UNESCO. The article in the newspaper SUNDAY TIMES reaffirms once again that some circles in Britain are also ready to make their contributions to destruction of UNESCO.

What is the cause of discontent of the sponsors of that campaign? If one listens to them, it turns out that UNESCO became a place for "incompetent" officials who spend financial means of the organization either in vain, or with a certain aim -- to inflict damage upon the interests of the United States. In more or less camouflaged form it admitted that the cause of special concern in the West are UNESCO's initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and developing mutual understanding between nations.

The opponents of UNESCO forget or pretend that they forget one thing: The international organization carries out not some "its own" policy but the line which is shaped for it by the world community of nations. That policy is carried into life by the people chosen from among highly skilled specialists, representing all geographical regions. Practically all decisions that were taken by UNESCO in the recent years were drawn up by consensus, that is with unanimous opinion of the members of the organization including those who today express dissatisfaction with the way it functions.

It is not accidental that UNESCO Deputy General Director A. Lopez drew attention to the groundless character of assertions of UNESCO's opponents. When reading some newspapers, he said, one involuntarily thinks that the authors of the gross slander stubbornly follow the recommendations which were given in his time by head of the propaganda apparatus of fascist Germany Goebbels, who liked to repeat: "Lie, lie, then something will come out."

Developing and socialist states firmly declared against unjustified attacks on UNESCO. In a resolution which was adopted at a conference on information ministers of non-aligned countries which was held in Jakarta early this year it was noted that during many years attempts have been systematically made to discredit UNESCO and make work of that international organization inefficient so as to prevent formation of a new international economic and information order. Threats against UNESCO were turned down in the resolution as unacceptable, and it was stressed that they run counter to the will of the international community which is reflected in activities of this organization.

WESTERN ECONOMIC GROUP RESTRICTIONS WILL REBOUND

PM230604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Prozhogin "Commentator's Column": "In the Spirit of the Cold War"]

[Text] A session of the so-called Coordinating Committee for Controlling Exports to Socialist Countries (Cocom) has been held in Paris. It is reported that its participants adopted additional restrictions on exports to socialist community states.

Let us recall that from the very outset Cocom, which is known unofficially as the "economic NATO," was conceived as a cold war device for pressuring the socialist countries and undermining normal international cooperation. It is indicative that now, when Washington is pursuing a course of "crusade" and confrontation against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, measures have also been taken to toughen the notorious Cocom "rules."

THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "The question of the degree to which it is necessary to restrict the sale of the latest equipment has long been a cause of friction between the United States and its Western allies. It became particularly acute 2 years ago after President Reagan unilaterally banned the supply of U.S. equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe." The dispute has now flared up. "The Europeans stormily protested against what they regarded as a supranational act and an unacceptable infringement of states' sovereignty," LES ECHOS, the mouthpiece of French business circles, notes. It seems that this time, however, the United States managed to break the allies' resistance to some degree. As a result, LES ECHOS believes, a compromise formula was conceived midway between the Americans' most extreme ideas and the Europeans' desire to preserve a relative liberalism. Nevertheless, the latter's sovereignty and interests have again been infringed upon and another spoke has been placed in the wheel of international trade and exchange irrespective of the Helsinki Final Act and other international documents.

As for the imperialist circles' desire reflected by the Cocom decision to undermine the socialist community countries' economic and defense potential, this is a futile attempt, and such hopes are founded on a completely distorted picture of the economic, scientific, and technical potential of the socialist countries that are confidently progressing in their development. The planned development of the national economy and of mutual cooperation among the CEMA countries, it was noted in the statement of CEMA countries' economic summit held recently in Moscow, has enabled them to oppose the aggressive course of the imperialist circles and the attempts of the United States and some of its allies to pursue a policy of pressure and discrimination.

Thus it will be in the future.

The decision taken by Cocom in a cold war spirit threatens to rebound on those who are trying to implement it.

MARITIME TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL SESSION ENDS

LD200219 Moscow TASS in English 0022 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Problems pertaining to the creation of a second generation of the coast-outer space-ocean system have been discussed at the 18th session of the Council of the International Organisation for Maritime Telecommunications by Satellites (INMARSAT).

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

The seven day session has closed in Moscow. A second outer space communication station is to be put into service, in particular, in the Soviet town of Nakhodka, to service the Pacific and Indian Oceans. A similar station is already in operation in Odessa.

The session, which examined some technological and financial issues, was attended by representatives of major sea and outer space powers.

The INMARSAT system is in operation in accordance with a governmental convention concluded by 36 countries and makes it possible to maintain efficiently telephone communication by means of satellites with ships in the Atlantic, Pacific or Indian Ocean.

One of the paramount objectives of the system is participation in ensuring the safety of navigation. In expert opinion, there is an opportunity to complement successfully the international programme for a search for ships and aircraft in distress known as "Cospas-Sarsat". The latter spots with great precision the position of a ship or plane in distress, but INMARSAT receives and processes distress signals much speedier.

On the Soviet Union's initiative it has been specially stipulated that the INMARSAT system can be used only for peaceful purposes.

BRIEFS

UN SEMINAR IN ZAPOROZHYE -- On 20 July, another group of metallurgy engineers trained at the Zaporozhye steel combine on UN scholarship graduated from the seminar. Seminar graduation certificates were presented to 19 specialists from India, Egypt, the Philippines, the PRC, as well as from other countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In 19 years of the existence of the UN seminar at the Zaporozhye steel combine, more than 700 metallurgy engineers from 40 countries all over the world have improved their qualifications and enriched their experiences. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 20 Jul 84 AU]

REAGAN ADVOCATES COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE

LD210908 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 21 TASS -- The Washington administration intends to remove any obstacles to commercial exploitation of outer space by American big business. That was stated outright by President Ronald Reagan at a White House meeting with American astronauts and representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

In his speech the head of the administration advocated that all "unnecessary restrictions" on activities of commercial companies in outer space be lifted. He said that advantages from commercial use of outer space were really dazzling.

American corporations expect to bring in the near future the annual turnover from their space operations to 10,000 million dollars.

U.S. REEQUIPPING UK STATION FOR STAR WARS PLANS

LD201456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The United States is actively using the British Isles for implementing its plans to militarize space, including preparations for the waging of so-called star wars. According to press reports, the satellite tracking station at Oakhanger near Farnham in Hampshire is now being urgently reequipped for these purposes. The weekly magazine NEW STATESMAN notes that this installation has been allocated an important role in the U.S. military activities in space.

MILITARIZATION OF WEST ATLANTIC TERRITORIES SEEN

LD201355 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 20 TASS -- The U.S. is stepping up the pace of militarisation of small non-self-governing territories in western Atlantic, thus putting up more serious obstacles on the way to their decolonisation. This follows from a working document drawn up by the U.N. Secretariat on the military activities of the governing powers in the Bermudas and the Virgin Islands, as well as in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The document makes it clear that although the Bermudas are formally governed by Britain, the U.S. is their true master. 10 percent of their territory are taken up by U.S. naval and air force bases. The strength of the U.S. garrison is 1,200 officers and men. The Pentagon is planning to expand its activities in the Bermudas from where it is going to control all the flights and all the voyages of ships in that area.

It follows from the report that in 1983 the Bermudas started to be used by the U.S. military also as a testing ground for "Pershing-2" missiles, while the local bodies of power were unaware of it.

SENATE APPROVES FUNDS FOR NUCLEAR MODERNIZATION

LD210931 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 21 TASS -- Having imposed upon NATO allies deployment of newest American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, the United States now starts modernization of the Pentagon's nuclear artillery, deployed on the continent.

As is reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST today, the U.S. Senate approved within the framework of the draft military budget for the next fiscal year the allocation of 1,100 million dollars to replace almost half of the present-day nuclear munitions of the theatre of operations with new, more powerful shells. The United States now has a total of more than 2,100 nuclear shells for different artillery systems. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the range of these nuclear shells will be twice as long as the range of the munitions now in service.

BOGACHEV ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY

LD231823 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

After the Second World War, the shaping of the military-political strategy of the United States, its aggressive character and tendency were determined above all by the aims of the ruling circles of the USA to achieve world hegemony by means of the destruction of socialism as a social and political system.

With the coming to power of the Reagan administration the banking on the use of force, including nuclear weapons, assumed the cardinal place in the U.S. foreign policy.

Concrete aims of the military doctrine of the USA are formulated in the Pentagon's official document, the directives in the defence sphere for 1984-1988. This document, determining the methods and military ways of achieving the goals of the U.S. foreign policy proceeds, specifically, from the possibility of winning nuclear war. The Pentagon's fundamental directive says that the United States must get the upper hand and must be able to compel the USSR to stop promptly military operations on U.S. terms.

The Pentagon strategists believe that the road to victory in nuclear war can be opened through achieving the United States' military superiority over the Soviet Union. The directive sets the task of intensively building up the U.S. strategic armaments of all types, deploying new medium-range nuclear weapon systems beyond the limits of the United States, specifying plans of the first use of nuclear weapons at theatres of operations, above all in Europe, intensively conducting preparations for war with the use of space-based weaponry.

Staking on the intensification of the arms race, on the achievement of military superiority, the United States does not intend to conduct talks in earnest on arms limitation and reduction. The present U.S. leadership believes that by opening new channels of military rivalry the United States will be able to change the balance of forces in the world arena in its favour.

Washington also takes measures of propaganda character in an effort to justify its plans of preparation for nuclear war. Representatives of the present U.S. Administration launched a noisy propaganda campaign about the alleged "Soviet military menace," grossly falsifying the data on the balance of forces of the USSR and the USA.

In the so-called strategy of "counterveiling" the United States places an emphasis on the preparation of "limited" nuclear wars to be waged at a distance from the United States territory, above all in Europe. Washington hopes that in a "limited" nuclear war the United States would be able to avoid the consequences of a retaliatory strike. The concept of a "limited" nuclear war, however illusory and unrealistic it is, is extremely dangerous.

The Reagan administration of late also sharply increased the preparation for waging wars with the use of only conventional, nonnuclear armaments.

The U.S. plans envisage the unleashing of conventional wars with dealing strikes at the enemy in those areas where it is "most vulnerable."

The U.S. military strategy, envisaging various versions of waging aggressive wars to achieve global aspirations of U.S. imperialism, also wars with the unlimited use of nuclear weapons, threatens the world with an unprecedented catastrophe.

GAN EXAMINES ORIGIN OF U.S. AGGRESSIVE DOCTRINE

LD232115 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Vitaliy Gan commentary]

[Text] There was a rather curious item in the LOS ANGELES TIMES not so long ago. It reported that President Reagan's high-ranking defense advisers had lost confidence in arms control. They had concluded, according to this report, that too many nuclear jinns had been released and there were no longer enough bottles in the world to put them back into. In other words the global arsenal had actually got out of control, such amounts of nuclear weapons had been stockpiled that they simply couldn't be counted, still less controlled. Negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union had therefore become quite meaningless.

It seems to me the LOS ANGELES TIMES gave a fairly correct idea of the mood prevailing in the Reagan administration, and it is equally correct to say that the President's advisers themselves had been steadily proliferating the number of nuclear jinns at large by releasing more of them from their bottles one after another. Now, as you know, there are to be jinns in space, which the Pentagon seems bent on militarizing.

Where I disagree with the paper, however, is over the term lost confidence in arms control, since this would seem to imply that they did have such confidence sometime in the past. But did they? I doubt if you have forgotten that Reagan drove into the White House in 1981 promising to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. That promise, like all the basic foreign policy principles of the Reagan team, which have been distinctly belligerent, clearly left no room for any arms control negotiations at any rate in the form in which they had been conducted by the two countries before that. Literally, during the first month of the Reagan administration an assistant secretary of defense, Richard Perle, voiced the White House view that a whole process of arms control had in the past 10 years done such damage to American security that the United States would make no more sacrifices for the sake of continuing the process.

Leaving aside the crude distortion of reality in this statement it, like a mass of similar pronouncements from Washington, made it quite clear that the administration was so obsessed with the illusory goal of achieving military superiority over the USSR that it was giving up participation in arms control talks until it massively built up the American nuclear arsenal, the more so since the refusal to ratify the supposedly fatally flawed SALT II treaty had been followed by refusals to continue talks on controlling space weapons or banning nuclear tests. And all these refusals come on the background of the adoption of an unprecedented program of rearming America, scheduled for 5 years and estimated at \$2 trillion.

At the same time there came the insane pronouncement that nuclear war was not only possible but winnable. In other words, at the very start of the Reagan administration it was clear that any confidence in arms control was out of the question, just as there was no talk of any such confidence in the subsequent period when, after 18 months of dragging its feet, Washington -- under strong pressure from its concerned public, and even from its allies -- consented to talks with the Soviet Union.

But it consented to such talks only to deadlock them and torpedo them with unfair proposals aimed at securing one-sided advantages to the detriment of its negotiating partner and to the detriment of the principle of equality and equal security, which alone can serve as a basis of any mutually acceptable agreement.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, first-strike missiles, brought the end to the American-Soviet dialogue in Geneva. It became obvious that what is termed the Reagan doctrine, whereby force and the threat of force can alone pursue peace, rules out any possibility of agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union. It seems, however, that it would hardly be correct to link this dangerous aggressive doctrine to the president alone. Its authors rather are one of the two groups that crystallized in the United States following the collapse of the cold war coalition. Whereas one of them supported a more moderate, albeit militaristic foreign policy, the other, gaining the upper hand with the coming of the Reagan administration, insisted on an aggressive confrontation in foreign policy and that, of course, implied a dramatic militarization of the United States.

The economic backbone of this group is the high technology, armament-oriented industry that has become so important a segment of American capitalism since the Second World War. The firms in this industry, concentrated mainly in the south and the west, require big public investment to keep afloat, and military and space contracts provide the channel for this. It is these firms that provide the right in America with money and politicians. Their allies in the Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon and key congressional committees champion the interests of this group with an enviable persistence and enthusiasm. It is appropriate to recall in this connection that Reagan comes from California, which not only leads the United States in arms production but is a happy hunting ground of the military-industrial complex. In that state there are at least 7,500 corporations filling contracts for the Pentagon, and it is hardly surprising that at the very start of the Reagan Presidency the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER remarked that in Washington there now remained only one approach to everything -- the military approach.

On assuming office this group filled the administration with exponents of the old school in American strategic thinking, this is the school that regards nuclear war as not only possible but winnable. These lobbyists of catastrophe, as they are sometimes called even in the American press, can now boast impressive ideological successes 3-odd years later. The adoption of the Pentagon's 5-year program I mentioned earlier, the deadlocking and torpedoing of the American-Soviet arms control talks, the revival of the cold war and sinking of American-Soviet relations to their lowest-ever postwar level are just a few of them.

But faced with genuine public fear of a nuclear holocaust, the Reagan administration began to maneuver as the date of Presidential elections drew nearer. Hardly a day passes without Washington professing a dedication to peace and moderation, but these remain just hollow words not backed up by any concrete deeds. The lobbyists of catastrophe remain faithful to their dangerous theories. It is therefore hard not to agree with the appeal that has come from McGeorge Bundy, a former adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who has urged Washington to cease to be a prisoner of lies, secrets, and mysteries that serve only selfish interests.

A real change in the United States attitude would be sure to evoke an appropriate response from the Soviet Union. The USSR favors an honest dialogue and earnest negotiations. It is ready for them at any moment, whenever the United States withdraws its terms, which in effect amount to an ultimatum. But it seems there's little reason to expect Washington to realize the futility of the policy of strength, of relying on arms race, to expect it to show a real, not affected, readiness to negotiate on mutually acceptable solutions to the problems vital to the future of mankind.

KINGSTON REMARKS ON CENTCOM FORCES CITED

LD220313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1012 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] New York, 21 Jul (TASS) -- The number of servicemen which the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) presently has at its disposal is close to 300,000, according to General Robert Kingston, Centcom's commander, in an interview with the ARMED FORCES journal. "Rapid Deployment Forces" are the backbone of this contingent.

Judging by the general's statement, the United States is ready to use these strike forces for punitive operations against sovereign states of the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, and also Northeast Africa and Southwest Asia. R. Kingston said a battalion can be moved into the Persian gulf region in 48 hours, and a brigade in less than 2 weeks. He noted that since the U.S. Centcom's conception, 16 large-scale military exercises for training, moving, and deploying its sections and subdivisions have taken place.

In training Centcom troops, special importance is attached to building up and increasing mobilization of various subversive-terrorist formations of the U.S. Armed Forces. As R. Kingston pointed out, he favors uniting all these so called "special forces" under one command.

Attempting to justify the militarist course of the United States in the Near East and Indian Ocean, the general spoke about the need to resist the mythical "Soviet military threat." At the same time, he made it clear that the Pentagon is in fact working toward provocations in various regions of military conflict, with the aim to involve U.S. troops. I am prepared, R. Kingston said, even for the worst situation.

OLIN SCORES U.S. CLAIM OF EUROPEAN DEFENSE ROLE

LD202214 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] According to official data published in Washington, well over one-half of the U.S. military budget is spent on the upkeep of American troops in Western Europe. More from our commentator Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

Reports prepared by the U.S. Defense Department and the General Accounting Office give roughly the same picture. The makers of these reports come to the conclusion that the United States is annually spending between 56 and 58 percent of all its military appropriations on its troops in Europe. In terms of cash a stupendous sum of nearly \$180 billion will be spent for the purpose in the fiscal year 1985.

The Pentagon was rather unwilling to have these reports published and the publication resulted from a discussion among various public and political quarters about the role the U.S. military presence is playing in the Old World. Officially their presence is motivated by a need to defend Western Europe against some sort of Soviet threat. For that purpose there are more than 300,000 American troops there, equipped with the latest arms, including nuclear and chemical weapons. In addition to that, new first-strike American nuclear missiles began to be deployed there recently, and these missiles can reach the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries within a matter of minutes.

A number of political leaders in Washington who do not actually object to the presence of U.S. troops in Europe declare that the NATO allies of the United States must assume a greater share of the spending on these troops. However, the official claim is refuted by a whole number of factors. For example, data were released recently to show that talk about the defensive tasks of the U.S. troops in Europe is no more than a fairy tale. The new military doctrine regulating the operations of the troops provides for a truly offensive nature of the action of the troops. Under this doctrine, codenamed Air-Land 2000, American troops must deliver preemptive strikes from various directions during the combat operations, relying if need be on nuclear and chemical weapons. The ultimate goal is to inflict a military defeat on the Soviet Union and its allies.

There have been no direct combat actions as yet, and so the American troops in Western Europe assume different duties. These have been frankly outlined by the supreme NATO forces commander in Europe, American General Rogers. He said in a recent interview that any cutbacks in the U.S. troops are out of the question. The general said their presence is necessary for defending the so-called vital interests of the United States. Replying to a question on what threatens these interests, General Rogers said he does not expect a Soviet attack. The main danger, he said, proceeds from the rising tendency in Western Europe toward neutrality, pacifism, and unilateral disarmament. That is, the danger is posed by the participants in the movement against the war threat that is generated by the policy of the Reagan administration.

Such explanations make it possible to realize why Washington does not spare any money to ensure the policing function for the American troops in Western Europe. They also make one realize the motives by which the United States and its allies are guided in their lack of response to the proposal of the socialist countries to agree on a freeze and a reduction in military spending.

ZORIN: MILITARY SPENDING BLEEDING U.S. DRY

LD220121 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 21 Jul 84

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's trump card in the current election campaign is his claim that his policies have considerably improved the nation's economy. At first glance this claim seems well substantiated. The economic situation in the United States had indeed improved somewhat. The uninformed tend to believe all that's said in the White House. However, this situation has little to do with the effectiveness of measures taken by the Reagan administration. It's the President's political luck.

The election campaign has coincided with another period of recovery in the cyclical development of the American economy. For many decades the American economy has undergone alternating booms and crises. The current cycle of economic recovery simply comes at a time when Reagan is campaigning for reelection. Serious American economists, judging by their statements, are more than skeptical of attempts by the leaders of the current administration to take credit for the economy's improvement. One reason for skepticism, for instance, is that the federal deficit has reached \$200 billion. At present, incoming money only covers three-fourths of budget expenditures, to pay for the remaining expenditures the administration is forced to seek loans inside and outside the country. Economists have estimated that, if this policy persists, by the end of the decade the United States debt will be around \$2 trillion.

To pay interest on the debt the state will have to spend one-third of incoming taxes. Under these circumstances the American economy is hardly in good shape.

The economic situation is hurt by the trade deficit that has been growing all the time the current administration has been in office. This year the foreign trade deficit will reach \$150 billion and this means the budget deficit will be nearly double what it was last year. Specialists say that the reason for these dangerous phenomena is that the Reagan administration is spending more than the country should be. Military spending is bleeding the economy dry. Between 1946 and the time the current administration took office the United States spent around \$2 trillion. The Reagan government is planning to add practically another \$2 million [as heard] to that sum.

The Pentagon's many lobbyists, not only in the White House and Congress but in the mass media as well, are trying to convince Americans that increasing military production is not only a burden but a boost to the economy since it provides many new jobs and thus cuts down on unemployment. But there's the conclusion drawn recently by a special group set up by the Congressional Budget Committee to study economic policies. The group estimated that every billion dollars invested in civilian industry provide 45,000 more jobs than the same billion invested in military industry. A publication by the Brookings Institute states that if military spending in the near future isn't cut considerably the budget deficit and high interest rates it creates seriously threaten the future of the American economy and undermine the ability of the United States to compete on world markets.

I would like to cite one other document signed by individuals whose authority is not in question. Among the signatories are former Treasury Secretaries Connally, Blumenthal, and Simon, former Commerce Secretary Peterson, and former Defense Under Secretary Packard. They all stress that military spending, payment on loans and other commitments now exceed what's coming into the Treasury. If this trend keeps up, by the end of the eighties the budget deficit will reach the level of \$300-400 billion. According to the authors of the document, the country is heading toward a national economic catastrophe. Surely such serious people aren't inclined to exaggeration in making such an assessment, and if they are talking about the possibility of a national catastrophe then Americans, and especially those who are inclined to believe the optimistic election statements coming out of the White House, have something to think about. The election will pass but the problems that Americans are having will continue.

GERASIMOV VIEWS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD232255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Now that the Democratic Party convention has ended, the election campaign has at last, one can say, begun in earnest in the United States. And it would seem that Reagan's task is to make it less than serious, to avoid discussion of the problems facing the country. His basic thesis is: Everything is well; the economy has begun to improve, so why change the President? In fact, the state of the economy is not so unambiguous. There are fewer unemployed, but there are still 8.1 million of them. The economic revival is on an unsteady basis -- the country is living in debt. First and foremost it is the government itself which is taking loans, because it is receiving less in taxes than it is spending.

It is receiving less tax because it has reduced it by billions of dollars for the corporations and the rich. Or, to put it another way, it has made a gift of these billions to the monopolies. The government has also reduced expenditure in some categories; on social security programs, for example. But it has increased it considerably on others, first and foremost on the military budget, and will increase it -- up to \$300 billion has been requested for fiscal year 1985. In total the government has to date borrowed \$1.5 trillion from the banks. Americans are also living in debt. They own \$1 trillion on various credits and mortgages, and have to pay monstrously usurious interest.

According to the U.S. press Walter Mondale, Reagan's rival at the presidential elections, intends to head an operation to rescue a country living in debt, accusing Reagan of financial irresponsibility. The extra profits for the monopolies under Reagan did not fall out of the sky; it is simply that the national cake has been differently divided. This has led to an increase of 5 million in the numbers of people living below the official poverty line. It has led to the loss of medical insurance for 10 million people. It has led to the loss of the right of food tokens for millions -- there are these sort of cards for the poor in rich America, where the rich have under Reagan become richer, and the poor poorer.

The U.S. communists consider that in the conditions that have come about there is a need for broad unification of political forces in a nationwide front of struggle against Reaganism.

DECLINE IN REAGAN POPULARITY DUE TO USSR POLICY

LD240111 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpts] According to a Gallup Poll printed in NEWSWEEK magazine, the Democrats have been ahead of the Republicans since last week's Democratic convention. Commentary by Vladyslav Kozyakov of our staff.

The results of the poll were a bolt from the blue for the White House. The administration clearly did not expect the President's popularity to fail so abruptly in just a week. The Democratic convention in San Francisco seems to have brought the spotlight on some of the alarming aspects of the Republicans' domestic and foreign policies. Though many speakers at the televised convention echoed some of the anti-Sovietism of the Republican administration, many Americans came to share the widespread fears in their country and the rest of the world.

Though administration leaders have tried to speak about American-Soviet relations in optimistic terms, they're still marking time instead of working for a constructive dialogue that would help to strengthen world peace. President Reagan got himself into a blind alley as he tried to avoid facing these problems, and turned to building up nuclear and other weapons in his bid for military supremacy. Such an attitude can lead to nothing but further international tensions.

The United States has blocked all talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction by deploying its new first strike missiles in Europe, and training them on the Soviet Union and its allies. What's more, it's given no positive reply to the Soviet government's offer to negotiate measures to prevent the militarization of space. No wonder there have been growing public fears in both the United States and other countries over the actions of the White House.

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC AGRO-ECONOMISTS

Visit Krasnodar

OW212121 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A tourist group of Chinese agro-economists while on its tour of the USSR visited the city of Krasnodar, the center of Krasnodarskiy Kray, which is a primary agricultural area in the country's south. (Lazalov), deputy chairman of the Kray Soviet Executive Committee, received the Chinese guests and informed them in detail about the achievements that the local working people had made in further professionalizing the work of agricultural production.

The Chinese experts also met with some scientists of the Krasnodar Agro-Science Institute, whose works are world renowned. In addition, the Chinese guests visited (Huban) collective farm and the state-owned Red Army livestock breeding farm and acquired an understanding of the work and life of farm workers from these visits.

Return to Moscow 20 Jul

OW231822 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] A Chinese tourist group comprised of professionals, including activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Soviet Friendship Association, and Chinese agro-economists return to Moscow on 20 July following visits to various parts of the USSR.

The delegation visited the Estonian Republic by the Baltic Sea, the Georgian Republic in the Caucasus areas, and the Krasnodar border areas.

The Chinese guests laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum and visited the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy on 21 July and visited a state farm in the outskirts of Moscow in the afternoon.

Visit Economic Exhibit

OW231830 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] A group of Chinese agro-economists and activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on 22 July visited the Soviet National Economic Achievements Exhibition. The group is currently touring the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

In particular, the group visited the exhibition hall for Soviet agricultural achievements, where the Chinese guests saw the large variety of agricultural machines used for farming various crops.

BIRYUKOV VIEWS U.S. 'THREAT TO PEACE' IN FAR EAST

LD231834 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The advent to power in New Zealand of the Labour Party, which promised to ban entries into its territorial waters of warships with nuclear weapons aboard; to reconsider the terms of the country's membership of the military ANZUS bloc; to promote formation of a nuclear free zone in the Pacific, caused a veritable flurry in circles of the American Administration. Washington strategists, who make stake on attaining military superiority, suddenly viewed a realistic prospect of multiplication of New Zealand's incident in the whole of the Asian-Pacific region, and the subsequent collapse of the U.S. formed system of military blocs, alliances, and bases without which it does not even think of successful holding of the policy of confrontation in that part of the planet.

The pressure which was exerted a few days ago in Wellington on leader of the Labor Party David Lange by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Australian colleague did not produce the desired result. And then in Washington exclaiming "Soviet military threat," they decided to commit into action "all the king's men."

Shultz himself made in Honolulu (Hawaii) assertions about "military threat" from the USSR, Vietnam, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. His assistant, Paul Wolfowitz, in an interview to the NEWSWEEK developed his chief's theses applicably to the Soviet Union. The latter actually did not conceal that his assertions about the Soviet Union, which allegedly threatens "a considerable part" of the sea lanes in the Pacific, are linked with problems that might arise for the United States in connection with strong anti-nuclear sentiments in New Zealand. The United States hopes, he said, to convince the new Labour government of New Zealand to change its decision "in view of the growing Soviet military threat in the region".

We are not going to enter into polemics with any of the above-mentioned leaders over the non-existent "Soviet threat." But the war danger in the Asian-Pacific region really exists, and it is rooted in the Pentagon's military-political activity, which acquires still greater proportions in that region.

It is known that second most powerful strike groupings of U.S. Armed Forces is concentrated exactly there, and it is now being equipped with newest systems of first strike nuclear missile weapons. It is also known that the United States is modernizing old and creating new military bases in that region. It is known that exactly Washington pushes Japan onto the path of militarisation, and strengthens its springboard in the south of the Korean peninsula.

In his speech in Honolulu, Shultz himself said that the might of American Armed Forces in the Pacific basin increased. He praised military preparations of Japan which enable the United States to ensure "great flexibility" of its actions in the region. It is not difficult to guess what flexibility is meant. Shifting part of military functions on allies, Washington ensures itself a possibility of asserting its imperial "vital interests" in any part of the Asian Continent and the Pacific and Indian Ocean basin.

Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan Lieutenant General Charles Donnelly, who is to resign in a few days' time, spoke exactly about that. "The division of roles" between the United States and Japan "in case of war in the Far East", plans of joint combat actions with a view of "defending sea lanes" -- these are only some tasks which, in his opinion, should be jointly resolved by the armed forces of these two countries in the next few years. It can be imagined what joint operations Washington plans with Tokyo, proceeding from the American-Japanese naval exercises now taking place in the Tsugaru Strait, in the north of Honshu, where provocative actions with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries in blocking international straits are being tested.

The question then is who should be talking about the growing threat to peace in the Far East?

DRA FORCES DEFEATING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD232333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Despite the fact that aid to them from imperialist powers and reactionary regimes in the region is increasing, the Afghan basmaches are suffering defeat at the hands of the Afghan Army and militia, which are actively supported by the population. Democratic Afghanistan's security forces have eliminated more than 200 bandits in Jowzjan and Baghlan Provinces and arrested several of their ringleaders. A number of successful operations have been carried out against the counterrevolutionaries in other provinces. Gangs of cutthroats who have been terrorizing the local population have been annihilated. At the same time, Pushtu tribes in the Khyber Pass region in Pakistan have barred Afghan counterrevolutionary bands from travelling through the pass, which connects Pakistan and Afghanistan, and representatives of the Pushtu tribes have staged a strike and demonstration in protest against the support the Pakistani authorities give the murderers [dushman].

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRK'S CHAN SI

Meets Baybakov 18 Jul

PM231252 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under "Official Reports" heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 18 July N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Chae Soth, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK planning minister, who is in Moscow.

During a friendly conversation questions of further developing trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea were discussed.

SPK on Moscow Stopover 23 Jul

BK231208 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 23 -- Kampuchean Premier Chan Si last Sunday left Dushanbe, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tadjikistan, ending his five days [visit] to the Soviet Union, according to a SPK correspondent accompanying the premier.

Monday, the premier made a brief stopover in Moscow on his way to Sofia, Bulgaria.

During their stay in Tadjikistan, Premier Chan Si and his party met with Tadjik Premier K. Makhamov. The two sides informed each other of the situations in their countries.

The Kampuchean leader strongly condemned the Chinese-manipulated genocidal Pol Pot clique for destroying the foundation of the national economy.

He thanked the CPSU and the government and the people of the USSR for their effective aid to Kampuchea's economic development.

PRAVDA Carries Joint Communique

PM231426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 84 First Edition pp 1, 5

[Published under headline "Soviet-Kampuchean Communique"]

[Text] Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, made an official visit to the Soviet Union 17-23 July 1984 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Comrade Chan Si and the Kampuchean representatives accompanying him laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The guests visited the Tajik SSR, where they acquainted themselves with the republic's achievements in economic and cultural building and the prospects of its economic and social development. They had meetings with representatives of the public and labor collectives, and visited industrial enterprises and cultural institutions. The warm and cordial reception accorded the Kampuchean visitors everywhere confirmed the feelings of fraternal friendship and solidarity nurtured by the Soviet people for the Kampuchean people.

Talks were held during the visit in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side: N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; M.S. Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister; and USSR Ambassador to the PRK O.V. Bostorin; and

On the Kampuchean side: Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; and PRK minister of planning; Tang Saroem, PRK minister of home and foreign trade; Kong Sam-ol, PRK minister of agriculture; Kong Korm, PRK vice minister of foreign affairs; Ti Yao, PRK vice minister of planning; Claud Randy, PRK vice minister of industry; and PRK ambassador to the USSR Hor Nam Hong.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and complete mutual understanding.

I.

The participants at the talks exchanged information on the political and economic situation in their countries and the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 4th KPRP Congress, and discussed questions of further expanding cooperation between the CPSU and KPRP and between the USSR and PRK, and topical international problems, including the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet side highly appraised the impressive successes achieved by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the KPRP, in implementing revolutionary transformations in their country. Soviet people rejoice at Kampuchea's progress in increasing agriculture production, providing food for the population, restoring industrial enterprises, and developing education, health care, and culture.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the entire Soviet people, N.A. Tikhonov conveyed to the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Government and people wishes for further successes along the path of laying the foundations of socialism and in the struggle for peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The Kampuchean side highly appraised the Soviet working people's achievements in implementing the program for the comprehensive improvement of developed socialism. Special emphasis was placed on the Soviet Union's important role in the cause of defending universal peace and suppressing the intrigues of imperialism, which is threatening mankind with nuclear war.

Profound gratitude was expressed on behalf of the KPRP and PRK leadership to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the entire Soviet people for their selfless and effective assistance and support in the development of the PRK's national economy and the strengthening of its international position.

II.

The sides noted with satisfaction the steady development of USSR-PRK relations, which are based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and accord with the vital interests of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples. The ties between the two countries in all spheres of their life and activity become richer and more intensive each year.

The sides declared their mutual resolve to continue to strengthen and develop USSR-PRK relations in every possible way in the spirit of the 5 February 1980 Soviet-Kampuchean Statement.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the immutability of the USSR's principled line of rendering comprehensive assistance and support to fraternal Kampuchea in building the new life and defending the revolutionary gains.

The sides advocated the further expansion of ties between the CPSU and KPRP, which are highly important for the entire complex of Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

The participants at the talks expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of bilateral economic cooperation, which is making a great contribution to the development of Kampuchea's national economy and enhancement of its population's living standards. The sides discussed ways to further deepen and improve cooperation, including questions of the construction with Soviet assistance of industrial, power engineering, transport, and agricultural projects -- the material base for creating a modern national economy. An understanding was reached on the elaboration of specific measures in this direction within the framework of forthcoming consultations between the USSR and PRK planning organs on questions of developing bilateral trade and economic relations in 1986-1990.

The sides advocated the further expansion of USSR-PRK contacts in the spheres of culture, education, health care, and sports, and under the auspices of public organizations.

The PRK head of government and the officials accompanying him also had talks with leaders of the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the USSR Ministries of Foreign Trade and Agriculture.

An agreement on the establishment of a Soviet-Kampuchean Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was signed during the visit.

III.

The exchange of opinions on international questions confirmed the total unity of views between the USSR and PRK regarding the present-day world situation and their mutual interest in further intensifying both countries' collaboration in the foreign policy sphere.

The sides noted that the world situation remains highly complex and explosive. The United States in steering a course of undermining the existing military-strategic equilibrium and attaining military superiority, is implementing unprecedentedly large-scale programs -- fraught with exceptionally dangerous consequences -- for building up arms, and primarily nuclear arms, as well as for deploying these arms in outer space, and is aspiring to forcibly dictate its will to other states and peoples. The conviction was expressed that presently there is not a more important task than preventing the nuclear catastrophe toward which mankind is being pushed by aggressive imperialist forces headed by the United States.

The PRK fully supports the wide range of peace-loving and constructive proposals contained in the statements and speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the socialist community countries' initiatives aimed at improving the international situation and averting the threat of nuclear war. It fully approves the measures being taken by the Warsaw Pact member countries with the aim of strengthening their defenses and security in response to the attempts by the United States and other NATO countries to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium.

The PRK considers the Soviet Government's proposal on talks with the United States on preventing the militarization of outer space as exceptionally important for the cause of peace and peoples' security.

The sides are convinced that special significance attaches in the prevailing situation to active cooperation among all revolutionary, democratic, progressive forces of our time for the purpose of frustrating imperialism's aggressive schemes, preventing nuclear war, and defending the cause of peace and social progress on our planet.

The USSR and PRK express solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the colonial yoke and taken the path of independent development. They resolutely support the struggle waged by young independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid and for the strengthening of their political and economic independence. The growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and peoples' security, against the arms race, and for the restructuring of international economic relations on just and equal principles was noted. The sides highly appraised India's activity aimed at achieving these goals.

The Soviet Union and Kampuchea, as the participants in the talks stressed, will continue to steadily implement a policy of peace and cooperation and to persistently and vigorously struggle to curb the arms race, achieve disarmament, disband all military blocs, and settle international conflicts and crises by peaceful, political means.

Much attention was devoted at the talks to the situation in Asia and the Pacific. The sides emphasized the growing danger of the aggressive militarist course followed there by the United States aimed at turning this vast region into yet another arena of military-political confrontation with the socialist countries. The sides resolutely condemned the buildup of U.S. military preparations in the Asian and Pacific region, the sharp intensification of militarist and revanchist trends in Japan's policy, the plans to involve it and other Asian countries in the U.S. global military strategy, and the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance.

The USSR and the PRK invariably defend the security of Asian states and peoples and are consistent champions of turning Asia into a continent of peace and good-neighborliness. Attainment of this goal would be helped by the implementation of the well-known proposals of the USSR, Mongolia, and the three Indochina countries. The sides reaffirmed their support for the proposals made by the nonaligned states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and advocated the speediest possible convocation of an international conference for this purpose, as envisaged in the corresponding UN General Assembly decisions.

The participants at the talks stressed the urgency of an active and persistent quest for ways to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia, something which would accord with both the interests of strengthening peace and security in the Asian Continent and throughout the world.

Having reviewed the situation in Southeast Asia, the sides noted that the main cause of the tension that persists there is the continuing interference by outside forces seeking to impose their will on the peoples of that region, to kindle confrontation between the Indochina and ASEAN states, and to obstruct the organization of a constructive dialogue between them. The unceasing intrigues of imperialism and reaction against the PRK, the Chinese authorities' subversive actions against the Indochina countries, and the recent armed provocations by Thai reactionary circles against the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] were condemned.

The Soviet Union fully supports the measures proposed by the PRK jointly with the SRV and the LPDR to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and create a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in that region.

The USSR resolutely condemns the attempts to use the United Nations to cover up interference in the PRK's internal affairs and will consistently continue to advocate that the PRK be given its legitimate place in that international organization.

The sides reaffirmed their desire to normalize relations with the PRC, stressing that the process of this normalization must not inflict any harm on the interests of third countries.

The Soviet and Kampuchean sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the talks and are convinced that the visit by the PRK head of government to the Soviet Union will serve the further development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PRK.

Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, invited N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to the PRK. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

OVCHINNIKOV ON SHULTZ 'DIFFICULTIES' ON ASIAN TRIP

LD221843 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Chan Si, Kampuchean Government head, has been in our country this week on an official visit during which Soviet-Kampuchean talks were held. The participants at these talks expressed themselves in favor of actively seeking ways of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted that foreign forces are trying, to maintain, for mercenary aims, a hotbed of tension in that region.

The foreign trip U.S. Secretary of State Shultz just concluded may serve as an illustration of this. He initially visited Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia and then Australia and New Zealand. Shultz' trip is linked in the broad sense with the plans to knock together yet another eastern front in the fight against the socialist countries. It is well known that Reagan spoke in Beijing of the intention to establish a strong community of countries to the east of the Soviet Union, similar to the Atlantic alliance in the West. Apart from the consolidation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military triangle, this design envisages the creation of a Pacific community comprising the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea, into which Washington and its allies would also like to bring the members of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations ASEAN. Is it a coincidence that every year the heads of the foreign policy departments of all the proposed participants in the Pacific community except for South Korea have got into the habit of attending routine ASEAN conferences? And one more noteworthy coincidence: Representatives of those very states participating in the annual Rimpac naval maneuvers, the Pacific ring, got together as partners in dialogue at the ASEAN conference.

In Jakarta, as at the last such meeting, Shultz tried, with evident success, to exacerbate the confrontation between ASEAN members and their neighbors, the countries of Indochina, in order to exploit this discord and drag ASEAN into Washington's anti-Soviet strategy.

The crude distortion of Hanoi's and Phnom Penh's policy and the latest ASEAN resolution on the notorious Kampuchean issue testifies to this.

However, intimidation with the illusory Soviet threat is increasingly often misfiring. As Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed stated to Shultz, Southeast Asia is much more worried about the threat from China as a result of the development of military links between Beijing and Washington.

Many ASEAN members had a cautious attitude to the idea of a Pacific community. Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja stated that there is no need to create any new organization to develop regional links. But much greater unforeseen difficulties arose for Shultz during the second stage of his trip.

Early elections were held in New Zealand just two days prior to the ANZUS session. The National Party, in power there, was defeated. The Labor Party won and one of their main election promises was to ban warships with nuclear engines or carrying nuclear weapons from calling at New Zealand.

The White House is now placing its main hopes in the belief that the Labor Party will, in coming to power, see reason in time; that is, abandon its promise. In order to avoid confrontation capable of ruining ANZUS, Shultz promised that U.S. ships will refrain from stopping at New Zealand ports until the end of the year, and then we will see.

For the rest, the knocking together of the eastern front continues and U.S. strategists accord a crucial place in this to Japan, urging its rulers in every way possible to turn the country into a military power. In this their efforts coalisce with the designs of Japanese reactionary circles, which are endeavouring to resurrect the spirit of militarism and revanchism.

U.S. POLICY ENDANGERS BELAU CONSTITUTION

LD201007 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 20 TASS -- A large section of the population of the small Pacific state of Belau are opposed to an agreement on the so-called free association with the United States, T. Calderman, one of the leaders of the anti-war movement in Belau, said in an interview with the Japanese newspaper SHAKAI SHIMPO. This agreement, which has been forced on Belau by Washington, he said, makes the country a nuclear base of the Pentagon. T. Calderman stressed that last March Belau inhabitants rejected the "free association" agreement, which would give the United States the right to use a large part of the insular state as it sees fit and set up military bases there, in a nationwide referendum.

But Washington, using powerful financial levers of pressure, made certain that a second referendum was held on the issue, hoping to impose a neo-colonialist regime on the people of the young republic. Even Belau's Constitution, which has proclaimed the country a nuclear-free state, has become endangered, T. Calderman stressed. He urged the Japanese peace campaigners to come out in support of the Belau people's struggle against U.S. interference in the affairs of Belau.

NEW SINGAPORE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 17 JUL

PM191059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Arrival"]

[Text] Singapore Ambassador Kemal Siddique arrived in Moscow 17 July.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO WARSAW

Tikhonov Addresses Warsaw Workers

LD231419 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1258 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul (TASS) -- TASS special correspondents Petr Konovalov and Anatoliy Shapovalov report:

The interaction, cohesion, and unity of the fraternal countries of socialism are acquiring particular significance in the present international situation, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted while speaking at the "Warszawa" Metallurgical combine, which was visited today by a Soviet party and government delegation and by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers.

Our delegation, Nikolay Tikhonov said, is taking part with great satisfaction in the ceremonies devoted to the Polish People's Republic's 40th anniversary. This jubilee has become a general holiday for the whole family of peoples of the socialist community.

On these important days, it is especially agreeable for me to convey to you, and through you to the Communists, the working class, and all the Polish working people, cordial greetings and best wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Forty years ago, the speaker continued, the Polish people made a historic choice in embarking on the path of building a new socialist society. On the ancient Polish soil a truly popular, independent state was created within just borders. Through the selfless work of the people under Communist Party leadership, profound political and socioeconomic transformations have been implemented.

The achievements of People's Poland are unquestionable. They convincingly testify to the fact that it is only along the paths of socialism that Poland has become a developed industrial state with a high level of science and culture and great social achievements. We share your pride in all that has been gained and achieved through persistent work.

Building a new society does not, of course, mean only successes. A great deal of difficulties have to be overcome as well. Mistakes occur, too, at times. It is precisely this that our class opponent always strives to use for his political purposes, launching attacks on socialism.

Clearly, the working class -- the vanguard of the working people -- is constantly called upon to demonstrate high political vigilance, class feelings, and a workers' principled approach. Dear friends, we wish you and the entire working people of Poland successes in solving the tasks of socialist construction. You need not doubt that the Soviet Union will continue to be by your side in the future, and that as before, the Soviet Union will be a sincere friend and ally of socialist Poland.

Further on, Nikolay Tikhonov described how the Soviet people are working to solve the major tasks of socioeconomic and cultural development set by the 26th party congress.

We see our main task in the economic sphere, Nikolay Tikhonov said, in transferring the entire national economy onto the road of intensive development.

And in this, it is of utmost importance to ensure speeded-up technical reequipment of production, implementation of the most up-to-date technology, a radical improvement in labor productivity, assiduous management of the entire economy, and savings in raw materials, fuel, energy, metal and other materials.

Party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol and the laboring collectives are actively taking part in the solution of these tasks, Nikolay Tikhonov continued. The Soviet people understand well that in order to advance, in order to successfully develop the economy and raise the standard of living, it is necessary to have front-ranking technology, a high level of organization, strong production discipline, and responsibility on the part of everyone, from worker to minister, for the matter that has been entrusted.

The law of life in socialist society and the essence of its social justice are well expressed by that simple yet profound truth: In order to live better, one has to work better and more productively.

Honest, conscientious labor has long been highly valued among workers. Only labor and the real results of it determine the economic and defensive might of the country, the level of the standard of living, the authority and prestige of a person in socialist society.

Our party, the speaker noted, is embarking on a period of direct preparations for the next, 27th congress. The goals Communists and all Soviet people strive for will find reflection in the new draft of the CPSU Program. We have every ground for looking to the future with optimism. The selfless work of the Soviet people and the unity of the party and people are guarantees of this.

The past four decades confirm the strength and effectiveness of Soviet-Polish cooperation and of our fraternal alliance. We have a good basis for the continued strengthening of this alliance.

Our relations rest on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance that has passed the test of time. They are constantly being enriched and today embrace virtually all spheres of life. The CPSU, PZPR, and the governments of our countries are fully determined to continue to cooperate and act mutually in the closest way.

In this regard, I should like to especially stress the significance of the Soviet-Polish talks held in May, the conversation between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski; and the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Polish People's Republic that was signed covering the period until the year 2000.

Speaking of the present international situation, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed that it has deteriorated sharply through the fault of U.S. imperialism. Here in Poland, all the danger of imperialist policies and revanchist aspirations and the cynicism, duplicity and falsity of the initiators of the "crusade" against communism is felt in full measure.

We note with great satisfaction that the Soviet Union, People's Poland, and the other countries of the socialist community are giving a single answer to the imperialist challenge and speaking from shared positions. We say clearly: We shall not give in to nuclear blackmail. We shall not permit the established strategic balance to be upset. We have the means to defend our independence and sovereignty. This should be remembered well by all who would like to violate the peace and tranquillity of our peoples, and all who dream of revising the results of World War II and of encroaching upon the borders of the fraternal socialist countries.

At the same time, we have an abundance of will for peace and of readiness to conduct talks, but serious and honest talks, based on equality and identical security. The Soviet peace initiatives, energetically supported by Poland and the other countries of the socialist community, are well known. They embrace virtually all spheres, including space. It is now up to the West, and up to Washington above all.

For nearly four decades, Nikolay Tikhonov said, Europe has been living beneath peaceful skies. In this fact lies the enormous service of the socialist community countries, which have been consistently and purposefully pursuing a peace-loving course in the international arena. In this, an important role is played by our defensive organization, the Warsaw Pact.

Soon the peoples of our countries and all progressive mankind will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, to which a decisive contribution was made by the Soviet Armed Forces.

For the sake of the memory of those who fell, for the sake of the happiness of those living, and of generations present and future, the Soviet Union and People's Poland will continue to stand guard over peace and, together with the other fraternal states, to defend peace on earth.

Our security and strength and the guarantee of accelerated movement forward along the path of social progress are in a firm and united alliance, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed.

Yegor Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Soviet party and government delegation, today toured Katowice Voivodship, a major industrial region of the country, where he visited the "Ferrum" works producing pipes and heavy metal structures. He familiarized himself with production and held conversations with workers, engineers, and managers of the enterprise.

Then there was a meeting between Yegor Ligachev and representatives of the collectives of the "Ferrim" works and the "Staszic" coalmine.

In his speech at the meeting, Yegor Ligachev conveyed to the participants warm greetings and best wishes from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The friendship between our peoples has strong roots, he said. We share common ideals and tasks. We are moving in the same direction, we are trying to achieve the same thing -- harmonious development; a full-blooded, peaceful and happy life for all working people. Next year we mark the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism. The Soviet people are preparing to meet this notable anniversary with high labor achievements. Such is our tradition. We would also like the jubilee of the great victory to become a celebration of socialism, a celebration of friendship and indissoluble unity among the fraternal countries of socialism; and at the same time, a reminder to all enemies of peace about the might of this unity, Yegor Ligachev stressed.

Jaruzelski Sees Delegation Off

LD232006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, left Warsaw for Moscow today. The delegation participated in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

At the airport decked out with state flags of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the delegation was seen off by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other officials.

On the same day, the delegation returned to Moscow. At Vnukovo Airport it was met by Comrades Aliyev, Romanov, Rusakov, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Sends Telegram From Plane

LD232013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov sent Wojciech Jaruzelski a telegram from on board his aircraft, in which he expressed sincere thanks for the fraternal hospitality given to the Soviet party and government delegation. I send you, and through you, to the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish People's Republic Government and all Polish working people, wishes for success in construction of socialism, and for happiness and well being, the telegram says.

Comparison of Speech to Sejm

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 July carries on page 4 of its First Edition a TASS report on the speech by N.A. Tikhonov under the general heading "Ceremonial Session of the Polish Sejm" and the subhead "Speech by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 23 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F3 under the subheading "Tikhonov Speech," revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the editorial notation [applause] throughout

In paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA omits "Esteemed Sejm Deputies! Esteemed Comrades and friends!"

In paragraph four, line three, PRAVDA reads:...the position of the advanced ideology of the working class -- Marxism-Leninism -- in the Polish Peoples Republic. We also greet... (rewording)

On page F 4, paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...bloody war. Many more Soviet and Polish people were fated to give their... (inserting "more")

In paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...of Ministers, clearly and extensively stated what has been achieved on this path in 4 decades. The rebirth of... (inserting "and extensively" and "in 4 decades")

In paragraph four, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...developed socialist state, gained true friends and reliable allies, and has become... (inserting phrase)

In the last paragraph four, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...developed socialist state, gained true friends and reliable allies, and has become... (inserting phrase)

In the last paragraph on F 4, line five, PRAVDA reads: ... people. Together we forged the historic victory... (correcting typographical error)

On page F 5, paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA omits "Esteemed Sejm deputies! Comrades!"

In the last paragraph on that page, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...number of important economic indices. The role... (inserting "economic")

On page F 6, paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...This was shown with the utmost clarity by the economic... (substituting "with the utmost clarity" for "quite convincingly")

In the same paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...the basic directions of the strategy for ...(substituting "of" for "and")

In paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...America, which sees socialism as the... (deleting "in" and adding "as")

In the same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...for world domination. They have declared a new crusade against socialism and set themselves the unattainable aim of reversing the irreversible. Washington is trying to upset the existing military equilibrium. It... (rewording, adding "existing")

On page F 7, paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...countries are making special efforts to achieve limitation and reduction of ... (substituting "special efforts" for "every effort" and "limitation" for "restriction")

In paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...Moscow expresses the constructive approach of the ... (substituting "constructive" for "positive")

In the last paragraph on that page, line one, PRAVDA omits "Esteemed Sejm deputies! Comrades!"

PZPR'S ROLE IN POLAND'S DEVELOPMENT EXAMINED

PM201939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jul -- According to Polish press reports, a scientific conference entitled "The Place and Role of the PZPR in 40 Years of People's Poland" has been held at the PZPR Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences. Political and public figures and scientists took part in it.

The conference participants stressed that profound sociopolitical and economic transformations have taken place and the prestige of the working masses has grown during 40 years of people's power in Poland. Poland, in fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, has won a worthy place in the international arena and now has reliable and secure borders. It was noted that the PZPR has been and remains the initiator of revolutionary processes in Poland.

Summing up the conference's results, H. Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, said that it confirmed the greatness of the achievements of the 40 years of the Polish People's Republic and the significance of socialist transformations in the interests of the Polish people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES SOVIET SHIP'S POLISH VISIT

PM201512 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin report: "Soviet Ships in Gdynia"]

[Text] Gdynia, 19 Jul -- A detachment of Soviet naval ships consisting of the missile cruiser Groznyy and the destroyer Svirepyy under the flag of Admiral I. Kapitanets, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, has sailed into the Polish port of Gdynia on an official friendly visit at the invitation of General of Arms F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense.

The commander of the detachment of Soviet naval ships visited Polish officials. The Polish officials in return paid visits to the commander of the detachment.

A press conference was held on the same day. Answering journalists' questions, Adm I. Kapitanets stressed the importance of further strengthening the brotherhood in arms of servicemen from the socialist community states' armies for ensuring peace and people's security.

The Soviet sailors attended a meeting in the city devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and toured Gdynia.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR-ROMANIAN GAS AGREEMENT

PM231435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks were held 18-19 July between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, V.G. Chirskov, USSR minister for the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and G. Vlad, Romanian minister of oil.

An intergovernmental agreement was signed on cooperation between the USSR and Romania in 1984-1988 in providing facilities for a gas condensate deposit in the Soviet Union.

The talks and signing were attended by T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

SFRY PAPER CITED ON LCY UNITY CAMPAIGN

LD232322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] The weekly KOMMUNIST, organ of the LCY, has published an article devoted to the start of all-party discussions on a draft LCY Central Committee decision on strengthening the leading role of the LCY in society and consolidating the unity of its ranks. This discussion, the weekly points out, will justify the great hopes placed on it if the party organizations taking part profoundly analyze their ideological and political work and plan resolute action to strengthen the party's leading role in society. The discussion is aimed at activating work by Communists to implement the LCY policy of consolidating its unity. The KOMMUNIST magazine article stresses that the LCY must rid itself of casual fellow travelers, careerists, and those who hold petty bourgeois views. Liberals and nationalists who have penetrated party ranks and who undermine its policies from within must be rebuffed. The class enemies who have recently become more active and who denounce the role of the LCY and the gains of the socialist revolution must also be prevented from attempting to use the all-party discussion for disseminating their alien views.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GREEK-U.S. ACCORDS ANNULLED

PM231439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent G. Shakhunyan: "Greece and the United States: Secret Agreements Annulled"]

[Text] Athens -- The Greek Government has announced that a further 19 agreements foisted on Greece by the White House in the period since 1953 and relating to technical aspects of the functioning of U.S. military establishments in Greece have been annulled.

The work of the joint Greek-U.S. commission for the revision of the secret agreements, which in practice gave Washington unrestricted opportunities for the uncontrolled use of Greek territory allocated for military bases, has now been in progress for over 6 months. As of now, 32 of the 108 secret agreements have been annulled. The local progressive press, commenting on the commission's work, calls on the Greek Government to consistently uphold its position with regard to the abolition of military establishments in the country and is demanding a further restriction on the privileges accorded the U.S. military in Greece.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO GREEK CP'S FLORAKIS

LD191629 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a congratulatory message to General Secretary of the Central Committee for the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Florakis. The message says:

Dear Comrade Harilaos Florakis,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 70th birthday to you, prominent leader of the international communist and working class movement, proven leader of the Communists of Greece and a true son of the Greek people.

Your life is an example of serving your people. In your entire activity, particularly in the trying years of war and occupation, in underground and in prison jails, after the fall of the military-dictatorial regime in July 1974, you have always been on the forefront of class battles, resolutely upholding the vital interests of the working people of Greece, national dignity and honour of your motherland.

The Communist Party of Greece under the guidance of the Central Committee with you at the head, thanks to the allegiance to the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its creative application to the conditions of the reality of Greece has developed into a mass militant organization whose influence is steadily growing. The Communist Party of Greece declares consistently for the rallying of all progressive forces of the country in the struggle for the implementation of truly democratic changes opening the road to the transformation of Greek society on socialist foundations.

The Soviet Communists know you well as an ardent revolutionary patriot and internationalist, a great and reliable friend of the Soviet Union. Now that the situation in the world aggravated sharply as a consequence of the aggressive policy of the militaristic circles of the United States and NATO you devote all your energy and your experience to the rallying of the international communist movement and mobilisation of all peace forces to the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war, to safeguard peace and ensure security of people.

We wish you, dear Comrade Harilaos Florakis, sound health and fruitful activity to the benefit of the Greek people, in the name of the triumph of the ideas of peace, democracy and socialism.

Chernenko Signs Florakis' Award

LD191436 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Under a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Order of Lenin has been awarded to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Florakis. The highest Soviet award has been conferred upon him for great revolutionary services, selfless struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, democracy and social progress, for a major contribution to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday. The decree has been signed by President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko.

SETTLEMENT OF CYPRUS PROBLEM THROUGH UN DISCUSSED

LD232308 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- During a week of solidarity with the people of Cyprus, which has just ended, representatives of the Soviet public have expressed themselves in favour of a just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The participants in the meetings held in Moscow, Leningrad and central Asian republics stressed that Cyprus should be preserved, in keeping with the will of its people, as an independent, sovereign and integral state free from any military presence. The speakers pointed out that the unlawful proclamation of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" was a direct upshot of the actions of the U.S.-led imperialist forces, which were igniting conflicts in various regions of the world.

The idea of convening a representative international conference on Cyprus under the U.N. aegis was supported at the meetings which were held at plants and factories, institutes, and farm cooperatives. This conference would facilitate the peaceful settlement on the island.

Lectures were read and book exhibitions featuring the multi-faceted cooperation between the USSR and Cyprus were open within the framework of the week. The Soviet public stands for developing further such contacts. Days of the Soviet Union, to be observed in Cyprus, are timed for the 67th anniversary of the October revolution. The Soviet country will be represented by the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan. On the programme of the days are film festivals, art exhibitions, and performance by ensembles.

A Cypriot-Soviet meeting to highlight the struggle for peace and detente is scheduled to be held in Nicosia next December.

OSTROGORSKIY CITES FRG PAPER ON REVANCHIST IDEAS

DW231433 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy has thumbed through Springer's DIE WELT over the past 2 weeks and notes that the paper is giving too much attention to a subject that has long belonged on the scrap heap of history. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes:

What is involved is the so-called Germany issue. Does this issue actually still exist? Can a question mark still be placed where history has long since placed a period as a result of the 12 August 1970 treaty between the USSR and the FRG, the treaty signed in Warsaw between the FRG and the Polish People's Republic, the treaty between the FRG and the GDR on the basis of relations, and finally the Helsinki Final Act of the all-European conference?

These documents were concluded in conformity with international law and are binding on the FRG. They stipulate the inviolability of postwar borders in Europe. They also stipulate the existence of two German states and stress the need to respect the sovereignty and independence of everyone who participates in international life in Europe. And they stress the need for peaceful and fruitful cooperation among all states on our continent, regardless of social system. Therefore, why act as though there is still a need for clarification?

In reading Springer's DIE WELT or FRG papers close to the current government in Bonn, one cannot help asking whether there have been any treaties with the East or a Helsinki conference. Has the Federal Government not repeatedly expressed the assurance that it wants to pursue a realistic and peace-promoting policy? Hardly a day passes without these press organs quoting statements dating from the ill-famed fifties and sixties when Bonn was madly waving the tattered flag of a drive toward the East, when the Soviet Union was the number one enemy, when the GDR was called the zone, when Bonn was not concerned with the realities of the nuclear age, and when Bonn adhered firmly to the long-standing Prussian principle of the more enemies one has, the greater the glory.

To prevent all this from being called unfounded accusations -- as Bonn often does -- I would like to quote a few examples. In DIE WELT on 2 July, I found an article entitled "Critical Words to Genscher." What did the foreign minister do to cause this paper to write critical words? It was because he took the liberty, as this paper reports, to state in the Bundestag that the FRG had no territorial claims against its Eastern neighbors. We do not believe that Mr Genscher is one of those politicians who support consolidation of international cooperation and understanding among peoples, and it is even more characteristic that even a purely oral reminder of the necessity to abide by the treaties with the East seems inappropriate to influential Bonn circles. The article in DIE WELT leaves no doubt about the identity of the influential Bonn circles.

The foreign minister had to withstand a particularly strong reprimand because he mentioned Poland as one of the countries the FRG has no territorial claims against.

Why is Genscher blamed so much for this slip of the tongue? Because, according to DIE WELT, the borders of reunified Germany cannot be determined beforehand. This is hard to believe, one automatically checks the date. What this not a mistake? Is the paper really new, and not an old issue? No, everything is correct -- the date is 2 July 1984. The paper is not old, but its editors' thinking is.

The reunification of Germany -- that is, the annexation of the GDR -- seems to be so much of a settled fact for the writer that it is completely unimportant for him to discuss it in any further detail. How can this be explained? Has the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG made the FRG revanchists go completely crazy, or is there another reason?

Let me continue with DIE WELT of 4 July. It says that Bonn is concerned with the agreement between Athens and East Berlin. Will GDR citizenship be recognized? This is very puzzling. If you believe the well-informed DIE WELT, which has contacts in the higher echelons of power, Bonn plans to undermine the normal relations between Greece and the GDR. Why? For the same reasons it had 20 or 50 years ago. These are the same motives that form the basis of the notorious Hallstein doctrine, namely, that GDR citizenship is no way acceptable. There is only one acceptable citizenship -- German citizenship, that is FRG citizenship. Everything else is no good and must be fought in the same way the inquisition of the Middle Ages fought the idea that our world was not the center of the universe.

Finally, DIE WELT of 5 July completes the picture, so to speak. The Kremlin accuses the FRG of revanchism, the paper writes. So it was not Genscher or Athens, but the Kremlin. This is said in the headline: Moscow has let the cat out of the bag and is calling things by their proper name -- revanchism. However, Bonn believes for some reason that one can pursue revanchism without calling it such. What is more, people in Bonn believe that with its criticism of FRG revanchism, the Soviet Union is endangering the basis of the Moscow treaty, the treaty that established the inviolability of postwar borders in Europe, among them, naturally, the borders between the FRG and the GDR as two sovereign German states.

However, according to lengthy passages from speeches by a high-ranking Bonn politician, Bonn strangely enough feels particularly insulted by the term "revanchism" used in connection with plans to annex the GDR. Well, says DIE WELT, claims against Polish, Soviet, and Czechoslovak territories could be termed revanchism, but the annexation of the GDR is not revanchism, it is a purely German affair.

No, gentlemen, you are wrong. The socialist community guarantees all its members the same security and protection against any imperialist assaults, regardless of how they may be camouflaged and from where they emanate. The quicker this is understood in Bonn, the faster a new outbreak of pan-German revanchist fever will be brought under control, and the less damage and fewer losses the FRG itself will experience.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SYRIAN DIPLOMATIC TIES

PM231438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

"Exchange of Greetings"

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The Foreign Ministries of the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic exchanged telegrams of greetings in connection with the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Syria on July 22.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry said in its cable that over the four decades, Soviet-Syrian relations have developed along an ascending line and in a spirit meeting the interests of not only the Soviet Union and Syria, but also the Arab nations as a whole. Our country has invariably sided and still sides with Syria in its struggle for its legitimate rights and to preserve and consolidate its sovereignty. The positive influence on the situation in the Middle East of the Soviet Union's and Syria's efforts to defend the legitimate rights and interests of the Arabs and counter the imperialist policy of diktat and Israeli aggression is commonly known.

Signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation has been an important event and has elevated USSR-SAR relations to a new high and lent them a truly friendly nature.

The telegram expressed confidence that the further deepening of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic will benefit both countries' peoples and provide earnest success in the struggle to establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry noted in its telegram the significant development and deepening of traditional relations between the Soviet Union and Syria over the years in all fields, and the outstanding significance of the 1980 treaty of friendship and cooperation, which has consolidated the true friendship and mutual respect marking relations between the two countries.

Developments in the Middle East have confirmed the effectiveness of the Syrian-Soviet friendly relationship and its ability to develop steadily; this provides a solid basis for rebuffing the forces of imperialism and Zionism and thwarting their plans to impose their will and achieve their domination over the region.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry's telegram spoke highly of the Soviet Union's position, which advocates liberating occupied Arab territories and restoring the flouted rights of Arabs. Under the guidance of President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party, the telegram stresses, Syria is fully resolved to develop and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in the common interests of the two countries and peoples, freedom and world peace.

Benefits of Relations

LD201008 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus July 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports: The USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic formed diplomatic relations these July days 40 years ago.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation has played an important role in the life of this Middle Eastern state over different stages of its history. It was important as the young republic was making its first steps. It was important also in the years of its economic rehabilitation. More than 25 years ago, in 1957, our two countries signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation when Syria set itself the enormous task of curbing the waters of the Euphrates and building a giant dam and a hydroelectric station there. The West then raised sordid political fuss over the contemplated project. The USSR came to the Syrian people's assistance.

The power-generating scheme on the Euphrates became the first major project of fruitful Soviet-Syrian cooperation and now accounts for more than half of all electricity generated in this country. The dam on the river northern Kebir, currently under construction with the USSR's technical assistance, has been called the "younger brother" of the Euphrates scheme. There is also large-scale irrigation work in the areas of the two electric power stations: canals are being built, pumping stations erected and networks of drainage intercepting ditches established.

The power industry and irrigation are just two of the many areas where the experience and knowledge of Soviet specialists are being used. Oil production, which is the main source of Syria's foreign-currency revenue, has been launched in this country and is being successfully developed with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Soviet and Syrian oil workers have established seven oil fields which last year gave this country 8.4 million tons of oil.

Fruits of Soviet-Syrian mutually beneficial cooperation are in sight everywhere: from high-capacity factories and oil fields to the Damascus conservatoire where Soviet professors are teaching young Syrian musicians. The Soviet Union's policy in the Middle East, its principled course at achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and a just solution to the Palestinian question have won the highest appraisal in Syria.

The situation in the Middle East has seriously deteriorated of late. Constant threats against Damascus are being heard from Tel Aviv. Israel is waging crash preparations for aggression against Syria. In this situation of open blackmail and pressure on the part of Israel and the United States, the Syrian people feel the firm support of the Soviet Union.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Ahmed al-Asad (National Progressive Front of the Syrian Arab Republic), said that the USSR's principled and consistent Middle East policy in support of Syria and other Arab peoples and their just cause cools the militarist zeal of Israeli expansionists and their overseas allies and makes Syria's positions stronger in the face of the aggressor and its accomplices. Historical experience shows, he said, that extensive and fruitful links between the USSR and Syria, based on the solid foundation of their treaty of friendship and cooperation, develop in the interests of the two countries, international cooperation and security, in the name of establishing a genuine peace in the Middle East.

Krasnov on Relations

LD201837 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Aleksandr Krasnov commentary: "A Glorious Event in Soviet-Syrian Relations"]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Syria. There are numerous cases in history where this turns out to be a mere formality, with no tangible effect on the development of relations between the two countries concerned. However, this is not true for Soviet-Syrian relations.

July 1944, the date on which these relations were established, is especially significant. At that time, the Soviet people scored numerous important victories over Nazi Germany and effected a radical change in the course of World War II. It was natural that the USSR's liberation struggle against the Nazi invaders and the historic victories it scored should heighten its prestige in the eyes of the whole world's youth and find a wide echo among the colonized and subdued peoples who found in them a helping factor for their own liberation movements.

When Syria established diplomatic relations with the USSR, it correctly realized that this would help bolster its sovereignty. Now we can rightfully say that these hopes have all been fully realized.

Undoubtedly, the establishment of Soviet-Syrian diplomatic relations had a positive effect on strengthening Syria's international stature. Conditions developed under which the USSR could provide direct help to Syria in its struggle for complete national independence. This was clearly evident in February 1946, when a sharp diplomatic conflict took place at the United Nations over the issue of the evacuation of the foreign forces from Syria and Lebanon. The USSR supported these two countries, thereby helping them safeguard their national interests and sovereignty.

Therefore, from the start of relations between the USSR and Syria, Syrians felt confident that our country was a faithful and honest friend. The USSR adopted the same attitude in later years. It constantly supported Syria in its struggle for its legitimate rights.

While evaluating the development of Soviet-Syrian relations, special reference must be made to the fact that this development has escalated, culminating in the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty. This treaty epitomized all the good achievements of these relations and laid a strong base for their strengthening.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons for this development of Soviet-Syrian relations. The first is that these relations are based on the unity of the basic interests of the two peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress and against all manifestations of imperialist struggle and of imperialism and racism.

The principles on which Soviet-Syrian relations were founded, which have been legally consolidated by the friendship and cooperation treaty, are: equality, mutual respect and frankness, and persistence.

When we speak of Soviet-Syrian relations, we mean complete relations successfully developing through the state, the part, and the peoples. They cover fruitful cooperation in the economic field and in the preparation of Syrian national cadres in various sectors of the national economy.

In the current tense situation, Soviet help in bolstering Syria's defense capability acquired special significance. The Syrian leaders have repeatedly spoken of this help's effectiveness. In the conditions of intensive pressure on Syria by the forces of imperialism, the bolstering of Syria's economy and defense capability will enable it to stand fast against the plots of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

All Syrians I have talked with have affirmed the great importance of Soviet help in building their country's independent economy. This is borne out by figures. With Soviet help, over 60 projects are being implemented in Syria, of which about 40 have already begun operation.

In his discussions with me, 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, the Syrian deputy prime minister, pointed out that the Soviet Union now fully supports Syria economically and politically. One of the most important aspects of the cooperation between the two countries, is the struggle for the realization of a just, comprehensive solution to the conflict in the Middle East. The efforts the USSR and Syria are exerting to defend the Arabs' interests have had a positive effect on the situation in the region.

Syria, thanks to its principled stand against the American-Israeli designs in the Middle East, has become one of the principal centers of Arab struggle against imperialism. On its part, the USSR stands in the vanguard of the forces supporting the Arabs in their struggle. Bolstering cooperation between our two countries objectively aids the joint Arab stand in the struggle for their just cause.

EGYPT INSTITUTING POSITIVE POLICY CHANGES

LD231538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Cairo correspondent Aleksandr Arbuzov report on 32nd anniversary of Egyptian revolution]

[Text] The country led by Jamal 'Abad an-Nasir has embarked on a path of progressive transformations that has led to the consolidation of national independence and to an improvement in the situation of Egyptian people. In the As-Sadat period, the open door policy flung the doors open to private capital; the rift between the poor and the rich sharply increased; and U.S. influence in Egypt grew. The conclusion of separate Camp David agreements led to the isolation of Egypt in the international arena.

On the eve of the 32nd anniversary of the revolution, changes can be seen in the political and economic life of the country. Although it is still early to be talking about a full renunciation of the As-Sadat course, there appears to be a definite corrective trend. The internal political situation has improved; attacks on the opposition have been discontinued. In foreign policy, Egypt has confirmed its attempt to pursue a nonaligned policy and a wish to participate in blocs opposing the presence of foreign military bases. Egypt condemns the aggressive actions of Israel and demands the withdrawal of its troops from the Lebanon. At a recent session of the newly elected Egyptian Peoples Assembly, goals were established to return the country to (?centralized) planning, to develop its productive industries, and to reduce its dependence on foreign financing.

The tasks facing Egypt today are complex. Their resolution may noticeably improve the country's socioeconomic situation.

USSR-UAR Friendship

LD240230 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1135 GMT on 23 July carries a 30-minute feature entitled "Multifaceted Egypt," which is presented by Leonid Rassadin, USSR state TV and radio correspondent.

Rassadin, shown in the studio, says: "Egypt's convenient geographic location in the world is obvious. This was the reason for the numerous wars and invasions the country has endured from most ancient times. At the end of the last century, Egypt was occupied by the British, providing the British Empire with a very important military and strategic bridgehead at the meeting point of Africa and Asia, not to mention the Suez Canal. But the colonizers did not succeed in pacifying the peace-loving Egyptian people and bringing them to their knees.

"The national liberation movement in Egypt reached its peak after World War II. On the night of 22 July 1952, a military coup took place in the country.

"A secret military organization, the Free Officers, led by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, assumed power in Egypt."

Rassadin says that following the military coup, a number of dramatic events determined the development of the Egyptian revolution. He mentions the evacuation of the British military base in the Suez Canal zone, the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, the repulsing of the triple aggression of 1956, and finally, agrarian reform and the nationalization of foreign banks and insurance companies.

"It is noteworthy that all the successes of the young republic were connected with multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states," Rassadin says. Let me just recall the elimination of the West's monopoly on arms supplies to Egypt in 1955. Soviet-Egyptian cooperation helped Egypt to build a number of industrial installations and assisted that Arab country in embarking on the path of independent economic development.

"Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir placed a high value on multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. He regarded it as one of the main conditions of Egypt's success in various spheres. The outstanding Egyptian leader stressed that this friendship was vitally important for the destiny of Egyptians and all Arab peoples. In Egypt -- and I have been told this by many inhabitants of the land of the Nile Valley -- there is a realization that Arab-Soviet friendship is a guarantee of liberating the Arab territories occupied by Israel, a guarantee of establishing a just and stable peace in the Near East."

Rassadin then notes that Cairo is well endowed with archeological treasures and is a center of tourism. He says the city has to maintain a large population, and there are housing problems; there is a stark contrast between rich and poor. Video shows pyramids and other archeological sites, then street scenes.

Rassadin says: "The policy of infitah -- that is, open doors in the economy -- which was proclaimed during the rule of President as-Sadat, led to the appearance of a parasitical stratum of the bourgeoisie in the country -- the so-called 'fat cats' -- who made enormous sums through the weakening of the state sector and by means of speculation and swindles." Video shows opulent hotels and casinos. Many foreign companies operate in the country, Rassadin says. Video shows advertising signs proclaiming names such as BMW and Chevrolet.

"The country's foreign debt is mounting," adds Rassadin. "In receiving credits, Egypt is increasingly dependent on Washington. The U.S. Administration takes advantage of this. Political pressure on Cairo increases with each passing year. After the military and political defeat in Lebanon, the Americans are striving even more actively to play the Egypt card. Their goal is to save the Camp David separate deal, drawn up under Washington's aegis, at all costs."

"It is not for nothing that senior U.S. representatives have become regular visitors to Cairo in recent months. According to reports in the Arab press, the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the Near East have been moved here. The U.S. Embassy in Cairo is now the biggest of all U.S. foreign diplomatic missions." Video shows U.S. and other flags outside building clearly marked Hilton.

Rassadin says: "It must be said that the scale of the imperialist aggression against Lebanon aroused shock even in official Egyptian circles. Egyptian-Israeli relations were effectively put on ice, including in the political sphere. After new accords were concluded on strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv, the growth of anti-American sentiment in Egypt became particularly noticeable. On the other hand, Egyptian authorities continue to declare their commitment to Camp David and lend support to the notorious Reagan plan for the Near East."

"Only time will show whether there will be fundamental changes, meeting the interests of the Pan-Arab cause, in Cairo's policies." Video shows traffic in Cairo street.

"The Egyptian capital today is multifaceted and contradictory. The As-Sadat regime's attempts to erase the name of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, that outstanding political leader, from the memories of Egyptians have proved fruitless. His portraits have again appeared in Cairo." Video shows portrait of Nasir in Cairo street.

"The attempts to consign Soviet-Egyptian friendship begun by Nasir, to oblivion have also been in vain. Economic and trade links between our two countries are developing. The Egyptian people's interest in the land of the soviets' is enormous. This applies to music, cinema, and literature." Video shows more street scenes.

Rassadin briefly recalls what an important step the Aswan Dam construction was for the Egyptian economy, followed by a brief camera tour of the dam and film of water being let through its floodgates. Rassadin and PRAVDA correspondent Peresada interview the provincial governor, who outlines the importance of the dam and expresses gratitude for Soviet aid in building it. Rassadin then interviews the Egyptian power minister on the contribution of the Aswan complex to the country's power supplies.

Discussing the parliamentary elections held this year, Rassadin says: "They were an important event in the life of the country. They were the first since As-Sadat departed from the political arena. Let me recall that the previous elections under him 5 years ago occurred during unconcealed attacks on progressive forces. The ruling National Democratic Party [NDP] received a majority of seats in the National Assembly."

Rassadin then narrates a film showing election day in Cairo. He discusses the New Wafd Party. "Its base is the industrialists, the landowners, and a substantial proportion of traders, who, quite recently, zealously supported As-Sadat's course, especially his economic policy. This party, which is closely tied with the United States and which has concluded a secret alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood organization banned in Egypt, has immense financial means." He adds, however, that the NDP "will determine the future political course of Egypt in the National Assembly."

Video shows packed meeting hall, which Rassadin says is an NDP election meeting in Cairo district. He says: "What struck me there was that without exception all the speakers declared support for the principles of the July 1952 revolution. The NDP election program proposes certain corrections to the open door policy in the economy, and provides for strengthening the state sector. Rassadin says the NDP now emphasizes Egypt's aspiration to conduct a policy of nonalignment. "However, in the opinion of many observers, it is premature to speak of complete rejection by the NDP of As-Sadat's course, both in foreign and domestic affairs."

Rassadin then discusses the policies of the National Progressive Left Party of Egypt. He adds that the party, as well as all the other political parties, "called during the election campaign for normalization of relations with the Soviet Union."

The program concludes with a brief clip showing traffic in the streets. Rassadin says the elections are now over, and deputies have many problems to resolve.

PDRY NAVY CHIEF TO VISIT AT GORSHKOV'S INVITATION

PM231109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Forthcoming Visit"]

[Text] Conforming with an accord reached, Major A.A. Muhammad, commander of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Naval Forces, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union at the end of July at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of naval forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

U.S., FRG PURSUE IMPERIALIST GOALS IN IRAN

NC210910 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Recently the FRG mass media, commenting on the visit by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher to Iran, willingly confessed that Iranians are justifiably dissatisfied with FRG policy, especially in commercial and economic fields. For example, last year the FRG's exports to Iran were 5 times its imports. As a result, Iran's trade deficit with that country during that period reached the huge sum of more than DM 6 billion. With open hostility, FRG companies are (?stifling) Iran's policy of self-sufficiency. (Vockner), a big businessman and one of those FRG companies' representatives, wrote in AUSSENPOLITIK magazine that Iran's policy of self-sufficiency is in no way in the interests of the FRG. (Vockner) announced that he wants to see Iran become a country willing to accept the capitalist West's model of growth.

U.S. imperialism is also working toward this same objective. Washington and Bonn feel that Genscher will be able to impose a policy on Iran jointly worked out by the United States and the FRG. The editor-in-chief of DIE WELT, one of the FRG's largest circulation magazines, pointed out that Genscher is very similar in character to Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state who supported the deposed shah of Iran. DIE WELT then writes: Genscher is highly thought of by the Bonn-Washington axis because his principal characteristic is that he can pursue a very harsh policy.

Genscher fully confirmed this description with his policy toward the Islamic Republic of Iran. When Washington declared an economic seige of Iran shortly after the victory of the 11 February revolution, Bonn immediately supported its (?closest) associate and trampled on Iran's interests and rights. The FRG Government issued a special decree imposing economic sanctions on Iran and banning companies from doing business with it. Because of this, Iran received DM 100 million less in commodities than the FRG initially should have delivered to it. Bonn also used economic cooperation with Iran to pressure the newly-established republic. Even though 80 percent of the nuclear power plant, being built in Iran with the assistance of West German companies had been completed, those companies refrained from completing construction. In response to Iran's justified request for DM 2.1 billion compensation for damages, those FRG companies very crudely refused to do so, and in fact refrained from filed claims against Iran demanding that it pay them DM 1.8 billion.

FRG monopolies very impudently trampled on Iran's rights to its investments in the FRG. Following the 11 February revolution, contrary to the law and for the sake of ensuring Washington's interests, Bonn deprived Iran of its rights to its shares in the Krupps company. Iran's money invested in Krupps was collected by two U.S. banks to meet the completely unfounded U.S. financial claims against Iran. Commissioned by these banks, and completely ignored the Iranian Government's strong protest, the FRG court issued a decision confiscating Iran's shares in the Krupps company.

The imperialist companies following such policies did not take into consideration the socialist world which bases its relations with all countries on the principles of full equality of rights and mutual benefit and condemns foreign diktat. The developing countries cooperating with the socialist camp cannot only confront the most powerful imperialist beast successfully, but can also emerge as victors in this confrontation.

The Krupps company, (?which halted exports to Iran during the siege against it), hoped to paralyze Iran's economy, but Iran's industries continued to operate. The Esfahan steel mill, which was built with Soviet cooperation despite opposition by U.S. and FRG companies, continued successful production. This mill increased its output and delivered the cast iron and steel required by the Arak machine-building plant and other production units built with the cooperation of socialist countries. Electric generators were built in Iran with the cooperation of socialist countries, and trade with those countries expanded.

At that time, the FRG and other imperialist companies had to refrain from implementing their plan. Of course, they are in no way prepared to stop implementing their neo-colonialist policy against Iran; they have only changed their method of operation. Now imperialism, which has halted its siege against Iran, is trying to further its plans for economic and commercial expansionism.

Two years ago, I met a German national in the FRG pavillion of the Tehran International Industrial Fair, who confessed that the (?FRG's calculations proved wrong) when it participated in the siege against Iran. This person shrugged and said: You yourself know that it is difficult for our country's leaders to act separately from their (?partner and ally).

The reason for the FRG-U.S. alliance in implementing the policy against Iran and other developing countries is their common interests. The fact is that the companies that determine the policy of the United States, the FRG, and other imperialist countries have one objective in mind -- to amass as much wealth as possible.

COMPARISON OF PONOMAREV-ANGOLAN DELEGATION TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 21 July First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report on a meeting between Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation from the People's Republic of Angola led by Kundi Paiama, alternate member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Worker's Party Central Committee. The PRAVDA report entitled "Talks at the CPSU Central Committee" has been compared with the TASS English report published on page J 1 of the 20 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations: PRAVDA versions begins: [Text] A meeting was held 19 July at the CPSU...(omitting dateline and changing date).

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...The MPLA-Workers' party.

Participating in the talks, which were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, were Z.M. Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. (adding paragraph).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW

PM231431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] M. Nguema Onguene, commissioner of state for external affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, has stopped over in Moscow. The USSR Foreign Ministry and other Soviet departments met with him on questions of bilateral relations.

CPSU GREETINGS TO BURUNDI PARTY CONGRESS

LD240929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the Second Congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress in the Republic of Burundi. The message stresses that this is an important political event in the life of the Republic of Burundi. The Soviet people follow with good-will the party's efforts towards strengthening national independence and economic development. Solving these tasks is conditional upon rebuffing the aggressive designs of imperialist circles. These circles have caused a sharp rise in the danger of war, and exacerbated international tension. The Soviet Union values the people of Burundi's contribution in the struggle against imperialism and for preserving and consolidating world peace.

REAGAN MEETS WITH EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE

LD240838 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- President Reagan has received the "President" of El Salvador, Duarte, who has arrived in Washington on his way home from a West European tour. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and the U.S. Ambassador in El Salvador Thomas Pickering were also present at the meeting.

According to a White House spokesman the main subject of the conversation with the president was the "political situation" in El Salvador. In other words, they discussed the further intensification of attempts by the Salvadorean authorities to suppress the growing liberation struggle in the country with the help of American arms.

U.S., HONDURAN TROOPS STAGE JOINT EXERCISE

LD240842 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- Joint exercises of American and Honduran Troops, codenamed "Operation Lempira", have begun in the territory of Honduras. The seventh group of the American task force has been transferred to Honduras from the U.S. military base in the Panama Canal Zone. Advisers from the task force are to instruct Honduran soldiers in methods of "anti-guerrilla warfare".

It is noteworthy that the new military games staged by the Pentagon in the territory of Honduras are taking place in immediate proximity to the frontier with El Salvador. As was pointed out recently by the weekly NEWSWEEK, such exercises often provide a cover-up for operations by Honduran Army units against Salvadoran guerrillas.

The Pentagon's official spokesman said that "Operation Lempira" is to end early in August.

Sobolev on Exercises

LD232315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] A new series of military exercises, with U.S. troop participation began, today in Honduras. Our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev is at the microphone:

[Sobolev] It would be more correct to say that these maneuvers have never stopped. They have been continuing for 18 months virtually without let up. Even in those brief respites when the U.S., Honduran and other puppet soldiers were not conducting attack exercises, staging landings, or exploding bombs and shells, the U.S. troops have been preparing for war on Honduran territory.

Against whom? They have two main targets, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The Pentagon has long had plans to hit the Salvadoran patriots from the Honduran border. These strikes are now being practiced. There are also plans for invading Nicaragua. Although the White House denies this, so-called information leaks have made the Pentagon strategists' plans public knowledge. Furthermore, O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has just warned again that, as soon as President Reagan takes the presidential chair for the second time, intervention in Nicaragua will immediately begin. The speaker is evidently getting a greater quantity of the leaked information.

But these exercises, unprecedented in length and scale for such a small country as Honduras, have to be assessed not only from the viewpoint of the future. Even now, they are sufficiently poisoning the atmosphere in Central America, an atmosphere which is already tense.

U.S. soldiers, with their underlings, are deliberately attacking hills a short distance from Nicaragua which are the same as Nicaraguan hills. But it is not just that. It is Nicaraguan hills the gangs of counterrevolutionaries are trying to control. The Americans are not acting as a second line. And I repeat, this has been taking place for 18 months now.

The blackmail is so obvious that even in the United States, and not only among the progressive public, criticism of the Pentagon's excessive activity near the Nicaraguan borders is more loudly voiced. As for the progressive public, it has been protesting passionately against U.S. interference in Central American affairs for a long time; the latest protest demonstration occurred yesterday. It has to be assumed that this protest is eliciting extensive response in the country since, not so long ago, official Washington promised publically to stop the military games in Honduras until the November elections. Of course, this brief break would not have a notably positive effect on the situation in Central America. But it is apparent that the U.S. Administration is itching to wave the big stick, even if it has not carried out this promise.

CIA MERCENARIES KILL 4, INJURE 8 IN NICARAGUA

LD220741 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Managua July 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov writes:

CIA mercenaries ambushed and opened fire on a truck, in which nearly 20 unarmed people were driving in Nicaragua's Matagalpa Department. As a result of the heinous attack four passengers were killed, including a four-year-old girl. Eight persons were injured.

Inhabitants of El-Cairo village on the border with Honduras repelled for more than three hours attacks of American mercenaries. A handful of "Milicianos" from the self-defence detachment countered an attack of a hundred bandits armed to the teeth and prevented them from capturing the village. Three Somocistas were killed in the battle.

The enraged counter-revolutionaries opened mortar fire, which resulted in casualties in the first place among the civilian population in El-Cairo. Among the injured persons were three children aged from five to eight.

NICARAGUA: BORGE NOTES PROGRESS DESPITE ATTACKS

LD230915 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Managua July 23 TASS -- The United States is escalating aggression against Nicaragua, resorting to terror and economic sabotage, said Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of the Interior of the Republic of Nicaragua. The Reagan administration, he said in an interview with TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov, is in every way trying to topple the revolutionary Nicaraguan Government. The criminal war started by Washington against the republic is conducted in the military, economic and political fields.

Despite an aggression launched against Nicaragua by the most powerful country of the capitalist world, Tomas Borge went on to say, the people of Nicaragua have achieved no small number of impressive victories. Over the five years that have passed after the victory of the revolution, the Government of National Reconstruction has made a notable headway in eliminating illiteracy and raising the over-all educational standards of the Nicaraguans, in establishing a health care service available to all, and implementing the agrarian reform. With each passing year the state allocates more on various social programs effected in the interest of the mass of the people.

Powerful blows dealt by Nicaraguan Armed Forces to bands of CIA hirelings spelt political defeat for the United States, Tomas Borge said. Armed attacks launched by Somocistas have aggravated the economic problems of the country, but failed to undermine the revolutionary spirit of Nicaraguans. They are closely rallying their ranks around their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Genuinely free and democratic elections to be held for the first time in Nicaragua's history next November will become a major factor contributing to the development of state power and the consolidation of the revolutionary process in the country.

At a time when U.S. aggression is escalating, Tomas Borge said in conclusion, the Nicaraguan Government considers that its main task is to strengthen the country's defense capability, protect the revolutionary gains and make consistent efforts to raise the living standards of the population.

U.S. INSTIGATING CAMPAIGN AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD232031 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 23 TASS -- Gross interference in the internal affairs, threats and blackmail, the masterminding of subversive operations and direct armed aggression form the foundation on which the Reagan administration's policy towards Nicaragua rests. A special report, in which the Government of Nicaragua is charged with building up its military might and backing subversive actions in El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, furnishes further proof of this. The report is published here.

By carrying on an anti-Nicaraguan propaganda campaign, the White House does not conceal that the U.S. President is bent on evoking this way anti-Sandinist sentiments among the U.S. public, which he will be able to employ for bringing pressure to bear on Congress in approving new appropriations for extra aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionists and also for U.S. stepped-up interference in that country's domestic affairs.

As an instance of such pressure the U.S. press cites information about the instructions, given to the U.S. representatives in the Organisation of American States, to accuse representatives of Nicaragua of allegedly having a covert channel for smuggling narcotics to other countries, including to the United States.

The U.S. President himself sets a pace in this instigating campaign. He launched twice last week callous attacks against Nicaragua, declaring that he would not allow a spread of anti-communist threat [as received]. It would not be amiss to recall that this harsh rhetoric of Reagan was followed by the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October 1983. By arrogating the right to decide which of the regimes are democratic and which are not, the head of the White House claimed that the general elections in preparation in Nicaragua would not be fair.

The flames of the conflict in the region can be put out, said the President, only in case the Nicaraguan Government agrees to holding "free elections" and making the country "independent". In saying this, the President clearly meant elections "American style" and "independence" -- according to the U.S. yardsticks.

U.S. TO TRAIN GENDARME FORCE IN GRENADA

LD232253 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 23 TASS -- According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, a group of American "instructors" are to come to Grenada in August to hurriedly train the first squadron of local gendarmes, 80-90 men in all. A total of 650 policemen are to be trained, as the occupationists plan, for the gendarme corps of three times the strength of police which existed in that country with a population of 110,000 in the years of people's revolution.

According to a statement of the commander of the U.S. interventionist force on the island Lieutenant-Colonel E. Horan, American troops and their Caribbean flunkies are also not going to leave Grenada. A big contingent of American-Caribbean forces continue perpetrating gross arbitrary rule in the country. The occupied territory, with curfew being still in effect, is combed day and night by Army jeeps, armed to the teeth by American soldiers and local gendarmes. The coast of the island is patrolled by U.S. coastal guard motor boats, combatant helicopters are invariably in the air.

Such a demonstration of American military might testified to nervousity of Washington which fears a new upsurge of revolutionary sentiments in Grenada.

FALKLANDS MILITARIZATION THREATENS S. AMERICA

PY191759 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Argentine Roving Ambassador Hipolito Solari Irigoyen stated that the military base the British are building in the Malvinas is not for defensive purposes as the British Government maintains, but that there are other reasons which must be uncovered.

During a press conference on the constitutional government's foreign policy, President Raul Alfonsin's personal representative pointed out that more than 7,000 soldiers are stationed in the Malvinas, adding that this is an exorbitant number compared to the 1,700 inhabitants, of whom only 900 are natives. At the same time, Mrs Thatcher's government is earmarking a large amount of public funds for the Malvinas Islands.

The problem of sovereignty over the islands is secondary; the main problem currently is the militarization of the Malvinas, which are strategic. In addition to hurting Argentina's dignity, this issue poses a direct threat to the sovereignty of all South American countries because the overall strategic purpose of the militarization is to seize strategic control in this region.

KOSOLAPOV ARTICLE ON CONTRADICTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM

PM230925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[R. Kosolapov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Socialism and Contradictions" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface in original]

[Text]

1.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee drew the party's attention to the issue of contradictions as the motivating force in social progress in general and the motivating force in the development of socialism and the gradual transition to communism in particular. The plenum advocated that not only theoretical work, but also all propaganda and educational work, be based on the idea of the improvement of developed socialism, which, as a multifaceted, prolonged social process, offers very wide scope for the operation of the laws of the materialist dialectic, and above all its "nucleus," the law of the unity and struggle of opposites.

This is not the first time the issue of contradictions under socialism has been raised. Back in the prewar period, it was debated in the periodical press. In the fifties and sixties, this question was again widely discussed in scientific journals, but, unfortunately, this did not yield sufficiently authoritative results. Much remained unexplained, and, most important, the correct note was not struck to illuminate the way in which the "nucleus" of the materialist dialectic behaves under the conditions of the new, collectivist system, which is the first phase of the communist socioeconomic formation.

Of course, at first the ideas about social contradictions that became established in Marxist-Leninist science could only be based on material derived from private property, class-antagonistic societies, and the class struggle. Naturally, their inadequacy was revealed in the very first years after October. The majority of social scientists fully understood very well that these ideas could not be carried over to the socialist reality without substantial amendments and reservations. The task which arose was to define the specific characteristics of the operation of the law of the unity and struggle of opposites under the conditions of the building of socialism and communism, and here, as with anything new considerable difficulties were unavoidable.

Social scientists found it comparatively easy to analyze the internal contradictions of Soviet society in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, while the mixed economy still existed and elements of exploitation had not been fully eliminated. After all, the detailed Leninist methodology was already available to science for this purpose; but with the complete victory of socialism, the situation underwent a qualitative change. An unprecedented social reality requiring careful, comprehensive study emerged -- the society of free working people with increasingly strong moral and political unity. In the minds of certain authors, this unity, whose beneficial influence is now rightly stressed, was for a long time not linked with the need for the division of the united, with the eternal confrontation of opposing sides and the constant resolution of successive contradictions. The fact that LIVING UNITY does not preclude, but, on the contrary, presupposes the combining of the nonidentical; the fact that it only arises from the interaction of tendencies, aspects, and elements which differ in some respect from one another; the fact that the progressively more coordinated nature of this interaction and the introduction of a harmonious basis into it lead to the modification, but not the elimination, of the distinctive nature of the participating forces -- these old dialectical truths required confirmation on the basis of material drawn from the new formation. And this confirmation needed time and experience, not to mention more active, inquisitive sociological thought.

As K.U. Chernenko noted at the June Plenum, "For a certain period there was in existence ... a simplistic idea of the means and time required for the transition to the supreme phase of communism. Some theorists and propagandists, rushing our dream, smoothed out the uneven path we are following and cut themselves off from the real conditions of life."

This can be clearly seen if we take the example of the application of the concepts of "unity" and "contradiction." While the former was often understood as static, lacking an inner pulse, dynamism, and creative agitation, the latter was categorized as one of the shortcomings, vexations, misunderstandings, and chance phenomena which supposedly need not exist. The necessary organic link between these concepts, which reflect different, and at the same time, interacting aspects of one and the same reality, was sometimes lost. As a result, at one time the metaphysical "theory" of the absence of conflict gained currency and was particularly manifested in artistic literature, though its wings also brushed against the social sciences. There was an increasingly urgent need for the materialist dialectic to be applied in its full, uncurtailed form to the phenomena and processes of socialist life; this became necessary for the comprehensive, objective evaluation of the past, for a sober, well considered understanding of the present, and for a realistic view of the future.

The June Plenum noted the substantial significance, for theory and practice, which is attached to the "comprehensive study of the nonantagonistic contradictions that are inherent in mature socialism and the specific features of their resolution under the conditions of the strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society." This concise formula revealed that specificity of contradictions under socialism, which for such a long time "did not come easy" to many researchers. It is this which now needs further exploration and concretization.

2.

In the developed socialist society, "as in any social organism," it was pointed out at the June Plenum, "a struggle takes place between the new and the old, and not only creative, but also negative tendencies operate." We have two types of social contradictions which correspond in their origins and content to this struggle.

First, there are the contradictions between the principles of collectivism, the foundations of the socialist way of life, and the first signs of the communist future on the one hand, and the vestiges of private-ownership relations, manifestations of bourgeois and petty bourgeois attitudes, and the "birthmarks" left by capitalism on the other. Second, there are the contradictions between the first signs of communism, the most mature forms of collectivist social relations, and the potentially stronger socialist virgin soil on the one hand, and that which, although it was at one time brought into being by socialism, has now become obsolete and no longer accords with changed conditions and more complex tasks, on the other.

In other words, the first type of contradictions is, so to speak, inherited from the transitional period, bears the imprint of yesterday, and is not organic to developed socialism, while the second in engendered by the socialist system itself and will continue to be reproduced, undergoing constant modification. The scientists' efforts today should be mainly concentrated on the study of this second type of contradictions.

Contradictions between the new and the old are, one may say, of a general dialectical nature, and are inherent in any stage of the natural historical process.

But are there contradictions which are specifically characteristic of the change to the new formation which mankind is living through, of socialism as its first phase? And what are their specific features?

Yes, such contradictions exist. They owe their origins to the fact that for the first time socialism interrupts the primarily spontaneous, uncontrolled, blind stream of history and directs it into a channel dug by the revolutionary science of society, by scientific communism, while at the same time giving that stream a consciously purposeful, increasingly planned character. This marks the beginning of the operation, on a societywide scale, of a contradiction that was formerly manifested only in a very limited way -- the contradiction between CONSCIOUSNESS developing on a wide front, which, in close alliance with leading science, modifies the natural historical process itself, and SPONTANEITY, which offers stubborn resistance, drawing on its "reserves" of ignorance, lies, and prejudice. Naturally, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of revolutionary forces, the proletariat, which has developed from a "class in itself" into a "class for itself," and those strata of working people which are philosophically and politically mature are always on the side of consciousness, while both the outright reactionaries and the backward elements that have not clearly defined their life stance and are therefore incapable of resisting the most diverse, and at times, mutually exclusive influence, are on the side of spontaneity.

The contradiction between consciousness and spontaneity and their changing relationship is all the more significant in that with the emergence of Marxism as a scientific revolutionary ideology of the working class, and therefore the appearance of real potential for the understanding of the objective laws of social development -- that is, the rapid growth of consciousness -- the correlation between these laws and purposeful human activity changes. Whereas activity formerly was forced to adapt obediently to the laws, fatalistically regarding social contradictions as an inevitable, ineradicable "evil" basically unsusceptible to any influence of reason, it has now acquired an actively creative character.

Moreover, it has become clear that an accurate knowledge of social reality transforms the activity which is guided by that knowledge into an effective factor in the historical process. Not for nothing did V.I. Lenin set the party and its leaders and ideologists the task of moving "ahead of the spontaneous movement, showing it the way," and being able "earlier than others to resolve all the theoretical, political, tactical, and organizational issues which the "material elements" of movement spontaneously encounter. [quotemarks as published] In order to really "reckon with the material elements of movement," Lenin advised, "it is necessary to take a critical approach to them, it is necessary to know how to point out the dangers and shortcomings of spontaneous movement, it is necessary to know how to LIFT spontaneity to the level of consciousness. To say that ideologists (that is, conscious leaders) cannot divert movement from the path determined by the interaction of the environment and elements," he stressed, "is to forget the elementary truth that consciousness PARTICIPATES in that interaction and that determining process" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 5, p 363). THE PARTICIPATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS AS AN INTEGRAL ATTRIBUTE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE IDENTIFICATION, STUDY, AND RESOLUTION OF CONTRADICTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM IS ONE OF ITS UNIQUE FEATURES AND ONE OF ITS GREATEST SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

But there are contradictions which cannot be reduced to the struggle of the new and the old or to the duel between consciousness and spontaneity. The distinguishing feature of such contradictions is that none of the aspects composing them can be classified as negative.

As examples, one could cite the contradictions which arise in the quest for the optimum combination of the right to work and the obligation to work, material and moral incentives to labor, physical and value indicators in production, the territorial and sector principles of management, social and state principles in the system of socialist democracy, and so forth -- in short, in the changing relationship of those aspects of our lives which are indivisible and inconceivable without each other. These contradictions are the constant "companions" of socialist creation.

3.

The social contradictions of socialism, unlike the social contradictions of capitalism or other private-ownership societies, are nonantagonistic in nature. Until recently, all social scientists agreed on this tenet as one of the elementary truths of Marxism-Leninism. They were guided by Lenin's well-known thesis: "Antagonism and contradiction are by no means the same thing. The former will disappear, the latter will remain under socialism" ("Lenin Anthology XI," p 357).

What distinguishes the antagonistic social contradiction from the nonantagonistic contradiction? First, classes which are hostile to each other and social forces whose interests are essentially irreconcilable are behind it. Second, the contradiction itself can only be resolved in the course of the class struggle through the elimination of at least one of the warring sides, which means that the contradiction is completely eradicated.

Obviously, nothing of the kind can be said about contradictions in those countries where the question "who will win?" has already been resolved in favor of the working people, and still less where developed socialism has been built. The tremendous achievement of these countries is that any social tension can be overcome, given a skillful approach and GIVEN THE PARTICIPATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS, without disrupting society's sociopolitical and ideological unity or causing social disruptions, on the basis of the mighty potential and active support of the alliance of the working class, cooperativized peasantry, and people's intelligentsia. The antagonistic counterposing of the interests of large social groups is entirely excluded by the intensively developing eradication of class distinctions, the transition of the mass media of the working population to the sociopolitical and ideological positions of the working class, and the strengthening social homogeneity of society. To assert that the reverse is true is to **demonstrate** the alienation of science (or rather, of certain scientists) from life.

In recent years the debate about contradictions under socialism has again been brought up. But at some stage it diverged from the path dictated by practice. Thus certain authors started talking, without good reason, of the supposed potential for the development of nonantagonistic contradictions into antagonistic ones, having in mind the experience of countries that are still living through the peripeteias of the transitional period. This unexpected transference to socialism that had been built -- even to developed socialism -- of social characteristics that it had already eliminated, a transference made possible by a violation of the Marxist-Leninist concrete historical approach to social phenomena, proved to be methodologically unsubstantiated. A polemic ensued which clarified certain aspects of the problem. This applies above all to the clarification of the meaning of the term "antagonism."

To be scrupulously accurate, Marxism-Leninism applies this term to social phenomena in two ways. First, according to K. Marx, it means the antagonism developing out of the SOCIAL conditions of the life of individuals.

This antagonism is social in nature and is eliminated together with private ownership and exploitative production relations, and is therefore not a characteristic of socialism. Those who ascribe it to the new system are either confusing the later stages of socialist creation with the transitional period, or failing to distinguish between SOCIAL antagonism and INDIVIDUAL antagonism.

The latter is a particular form of antagonism arising not out of social conditions, but out of the INDIVIDUAL (or small group) conditions. As has already been said in PRAVDA, it should be taken to refer to the exacerbation of conflict of a local nature, from mutual hostility between individuals to the counterposition of uncoordinated antisocial, criminal elements in society as a whole. Marx and Lenin did not exclude the possibility of such collisions in the future society. Since individual antagonism is not "built in" to socialist social relations, and its vectors (not constituting a social group) are not a necessary component of the socialist society's social structure, we can speak of the nonantagonistic nature of contradictions under socialism. In this way the possible conflicts are not slurred over by any means, but attempts to create a hullabaloo over them are preempted.

Local conflicts existed, exist, and could continue to exist for a long time even under the domination of the production relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance, free from the exploitation of people. If that were all, there would be no argument. But when this basically banal observation begins to be presented as a "discovery" and depicted as a manifestation of scientific "boldness," with the intention of applying to socialism, in the style of hardened dogmatism, the vocabulary in which its predecessor, the capitalist formation, used to be described, then this is a rather strange retrograde movement of thought. It gives rise to natural, convincing objections which are backed up by the entire experience of socialist and communist creation.

4.

An essential condition of a correct, objective approach to socialist society's contradictions is the scientifically interpreted, politically mature, conscious perception of them. Conversely, the spontaneous, passively fatalistic perception of them, taking them for granted, inevitably entails the subjectivist overinflation of particular negative phenomena in the socialist reality and the distortion of the overall picture of that reality.

Contradictions under socialism cannot be properly understood outside the context of resolute revolutionary action guided by the dialectical materialist philosophy and of purposeful social transformations. In asserting what is socialist and new in the face of resistance from what is capitalist and old, the party and the working class take two very important circumstances into account.

The first of these is the need to ensure positive cultural and historical continuity and a solicitous attitude toward the invaluable creations of human genius, which, despite their long-past origins and their "old age," do not lose their topical significance and are invaluable bricks in the foundations of the new, communist civilization. The second circumstance is the need to distinguish, among those aspects of the old which are doomed to destruction, between those which should be demolished immediately (like, for instance, the bourgeois state machine and big capitalist ownership of the means of production) and those which cannot be eliminated by means of a "cavalry attack" and rapidly replaced by something new -- those with which the new must temporarily coexist until sufficient prerequisites and strength are accumulated for a complete and undivided triumph.

A splendid example of the conscious attitude toward contradictions in the new society is provided by LENIN'S PRINCIPLE OF THE COMBINING OF OPPOSITES (see Complete Collected Works, Vol 42, p 211), which retains all its significance as an integral component of science and art in the conditions of developed socialism. Indeed, how can you resolve contradictions consciously and promptly, without relying on the spontaneous flow of events which is fraught with unexpected difficulties, if you do not uncover those contradictions and expose the opposites of which they are composed, or if you do not incorporate them in your sphere of activity? Here the combining of opposites is quite natural. What is consciously asserted, introduced, and disseminated is at the same time entering into direct interaction with what has to be replaced, what is being pushed out and negated. Thus, the new and old are interlinked aspects, facets of the same practical reality whose orientation is determined by the party and guided by revolutionary theory.

In recent publications on contradictions under socialism, certain authors have named the main such contradiction as that between production forces and production relations. This can hardly be called an "innovation" or "discovery." After all, they are pointing to one of the general sociological contradictions which has long been known, and this does not advance our understanding of the new formation by so much as a millimeter. At the same time, the "load-bearing" law of the transition from capitalism to socialism and socialism's upsurge to ever higher levels of maturity -- the all-around socialization of labor and production, which is an impressive example of the combining of opposites -- is, so to speak, left on one side.

According to the conclusions of classical Marxism-Leninism, the technical base appropriate to socialism is large-scale mechanized production with close, organic adaptation of various components of the division of labor and with corresponding integrated technology. That is how the situation is depicted in theory. But in practice this ideal state of the whole national economy has not yet been found in any country at the time of socialist revolutions. Therefore, socialist forms of ownership of the means of production -- ownership by the people as a whole and cooperative ownership -- have at times been extended and grafted on, not only to large-scale mechanized production, but also to economic sectors and spheres which have not yet fully reached a stage appropriate to socialism in technical and technological terms. In industry this meant, in particular, the establishment of advanced, collectivist production relations in the context of the existence of a huge proportion of heavy physical and unskilled manual labor; in agriculture it meant a combination of these with old-fashioned, primitive machinery and a primitive system of arable and livestock farming. It was unavoidable for the time being to combine opposites in a way which, if the need for the all-around development of production forces to a level appropriate to the forms of collective appropriation was not forgotten, could lead to a "symphony" of progressive socialist creation, but which, if that need was ignored (as happened in Maoist practice), promised a "cacophony" of subjectivist errors.

Today, such a combining of opposites, constantly changing its forms, of course, is a remarkable feature of the party's economic policy. The elimination of heavy physical and unskilled manual labor in industry and the transformation of agricultural labor into a variety of industrial labor -- that is, the overcoming of the contradiction created by this combining of opposites -- are in their turn a most important condition of the combining of achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the socialist organization of the economy and the completion of the socialization of labor and production IN PRACTICE as Lenin imagined it.

Combining opposites, as a principle of the Leninist science and art of management, is clearly manifested in democratic centralism which permeates all the components of the socialist organization of social life in constant linkage with the dynamic interaction of its two fundamentals -- the democratic and the centralist.

In connection with the economic experiment which is being conducted in a number of industrial sectors, much has recently been said and written about extending the autonomy of associations and enterprises, which is expected to yield great economic results. Unfortunately, some people's judgements depict the desired state of affairs as being in the manner of Duehring's "economic communes," independent of each other and competing with each other in the marketplace (see K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 20, pp 299-325. This shows a clear misunderstanding of the Leninist principle of deliberately combining opposites, which acts as a guarantee of their nonantagonistic interaction. An entirely reasonable measure of AUTONOMY is granted to the basic production units and is linked in party documents with RESPONSIBILITY to society. The combination of autonomy and responsibility as mutually dependent opposites is not spontaneous in our country, and this excludes the possibility of their coming into conflict. Thus, the conscious combining of opposites is a form of the operation of the law of their unity and struggle, and a means of resolving contradictions in the planned socialist economy.

The theory and practice of socialist creation make increasingly strict, concrete demands on the scientific interpretation of the manifestations of the "nucleus" of the materialist dialectic in the conditions of the communist formation. There is a need for further theoretical clarification of the content and forms of contradictions under socialism as a social entity whose formation is being completed, of their forms and diverse aspects, the ways and means of resolving them, and their interaction with the improvement of socialist social relations and the management of society's development. Life itself multiplies these complex questions, which are linked in the closest possible way to the party's policy. Taking a long-term view, the profound, conscientious study of these questions is not compatible with the transformation of the topic of contradictions under socialism into a transient "fashion," a way of "grabbing" applause or seeking easy fame. What is always needed here is a serious, party-minded, responsible, fundamental approach, taking into account both the exceptionally great significance of the subject and its scope. This is the approach the party counts on in setting the next urgent theoretical tasks for social scientists.

GROMYKO'S NEW BOOK ON FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED

PM240851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev, Melor Sturua book review: "Following a Leninist Course of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's foreign policy and Soviet diplomacy... Their birth was announced to a world torn apart by bloody carnage and shuddering in the convulsions of World War I by the historic shots from the "Aurora" in the city on the Neva River. The man whose name this beautiful city bears foresaw that the victory of the October Revolution meant the eclipse of the system of international relations based on the suppression of weak by strong states and the exploitation and plundering of oppressed nations. Along with the Soviet state a foreign policy was born which has become a reliable buttress for the people in their struggle for peace, freedom, independence, and socialism. It announced its arrival in full voice among the earliest documents to have an international character, the Decree on Peace, and from the first international rostrum, the 1922 Genoa Conference, where Soviet envoys proclaimed the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Both the Decree on Peace and the principles of peaceful coexistence were the product of the mighty, creative activity of Lenin's genius. Since that time our country has consistently and steadfastly pursued a Leninist course of peace through all storms and through seemingly insuperable trials.

Following a Leninist course of peace... These words form the title of the new book by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister (Footnote) (A.A. Gromyko: "Following a Leninist Course of Peace" (Leninskim Kursom Mira) Selected Speeches and Articles. Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1984). It is the chronological continuation of the author's speeches, addresses, and articles which began with the publication in 1978 of the book "For the Triumph of Leninist Foreign Policy" (Vo Imya Torzhestva Leninskoy Vshney Politiki). The new book covers the period from the late seventies through the beginning of 1984; in other words, it provides a panorama of the most vital international problems of the present day.

The book focuses on the main directions and crucial problems of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in the international arena, at a time when the threat to peace caused by the adventurist militarist actions of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, has increased sharply, and when reaction is harboring plans for another "crusade" against our motherland and the socialist community.

A.A. Gromyko's new book is essentially a chronicle. Its main theme is the defense of peace and the peoples' security and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. The main task of the present day is to give this noble aim material form. The Leninist peace policy has served and continues to serve to implement it. As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed, "This Leninist peace policy, whose main features are determined in the present historical stage by the decisions of recent CPSU congresses, meets the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and, indeed, of other peoples. And we resolutely declare that we shall not deviate from this policy in the slightest."

The book now under review precisely reflects this Leninist determination of the CPSU. Its author, who is now celebrating his 75th birthday, is not only a theoretician of international relations. He has been working in the sphere of Soviet foreign policy for 45 years now -- 45 years of tireless, vigorous activity in the struggle for lasting peace, for our motherland's interests, and for the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence. There can surely have been no major foreign policy action by our country during these years in which the author was not involved in one way or another and to whose implementation, fulfilling the party's will, he has not contributed by his labor and initiative.

In his new book, too, A.A. Gromyko reveals in depth the class character of Soviet foreign policy. It forms the basis of all the components of that policy, whether it be relations with the socialist countries -- whose main principle is socialist internationalism, support for the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, the strengthening of cooperation with the developing countries, and the consolidation of the alliance between world socialism and the communist and national liberation movement -- or the struggle for peace and to curb the arms race, whose essence is outlined in the Soviet Peace Program, the dominant theme of which is the Leninist thesis that peace is the socialist ideal.

In the work entitled "The Leninist Principles of the Soviet State's Foreign Policy," which opens the book and sets its basic tone, A.A. Gromyko stresses that, when evaluating given phenomena in international life and resolving practical issues of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity, V.I. Lenin regarded the consistent application of the class yardstick as of paramount importance. The author writes: "V.I. Lenin was able to reveal the class core of any international question, no matter how deeply hidden. V.I. Lenin constantly stressed that the essential point lies in the comprehensive consolidation of socialist gains in our country." This is why, even though A.A. Gromyko's new book is entirely devoted to diplomatic material," it portrays the Soviet people not as its background but as its foundation. In this context we should like to quote the author's own words: "It is the successes of communist creation that are the source of the effectiveness of our country's foreign policy demarches. Every kilowatt-hour of electricity, every metric ton of oil and steel, every tractor and machine tool, and every quintal of grain produced by Soviet people's labor is, at the same time, a contribution to the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy."

With the Reagan administration's advent to power, aggressive and militarist tendencies became dominant in U.S. policy, thereby increasing the already grave threat to world peace. Washington's leaders are behaving as though the whole world, or at least a good half of it, were their "ranch," where they are free to act as they feel fit.

The enemies of detente are openly striving to undermine decades of mutually beneficial trade, scientific, technical, cultural, and other ties between states, to poison the atmosphere wherever talks are being held on the most urgent problems of the present day, be it Geneva, Madrid, or Vienna, and to completely destroy everything good and valuable that was done during the years of detente.

In such a highly charged atmosphere, supporters of the aggressive course would like to proceed toward upsetting the prevailing parity and equality in the military sphere between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries by pinning their hopes on the creation of the notorious "positions of strength," in an attempt to put pressure on the socialist countries and to prepare the conditions for various types of "limited" and other conflicts.

Have the authors of the militarist doctrines asked the 500 million Europeans, 470 million Africans, 360 million Latin Americans, or 2.5 billion Asians how they feel about the reckless game involving weapons of mass destruction? It speaks for itself that socialist diplomacy's initiatives at the United Nations invariably enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of UN members. The USSR is developing equitable, mutually beneficial cooperation with the Asian, African, and Latin American states. In this sense, too, a move toward real disarmament would be of the utmost significance for resolving the acute internal problems which the countries and peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonialism are encountering. At the same time, imperialist circles' enflaming of hotbeds of tension and attempts to use outright military force against regimes which displease Washington are, so to speak, a sinister lubricant for the mechanism of the arms race. A graphic example of this is provided by the conflict situation supported by Tel Aviv and Washington in the Near East.

A.A. Gromyko's book gives further development to the scientific analysis of the fundamental mainsprings of the intensification of U.S. monopolistic capitalist aggressiveness. A special role is played in this context by the expansion of capital under conditions of the general crisis of capitalism.

More than ever before, many U.S. loans, credits, and various types of so-called economic and military "aid" are being used for the economic and political enslavement of other countries and peoples. Multinational corporations are expanding at an unprecedented rate. The military industrial complex's role has increased immeasurably.

The author uses much factual material to show the link between the imperialist monopolies' "traditional" methods of expansion and the new features of this process reflecting the present-day characteristics of world development.

As the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses noted, capitalism has not stopped developing. It has considerable reserves. However, the way they are being used is profoundly anti-people in character and does not lead to the elimination of irreconcilable antagonistic contradictions within the capitalist system, but results in the appearance of new contradictions and the intensification of old ones.

Furthermore, the most powerful groupings of monopoly capital, particularly in its citadel, the United States, are not moderating their appetites. Under the Reagan administration, claims to "world leadership" have become so insistent that they are even irritating some of Washington's closest partners.

The capitalist world has never been homogeneous, and in the nuclear era the insoluble interimperialist contradictions are being augmented by discord between those bourgeois figures who are aware of the realities of our era and those incorrigibly adventurist politicians who imagine that they can toy with the fate of peace with impunity.

Europe has been and continues to be a major arena where these contradictory tendencies in world politics clash. That is why the development of matters here is of such significance for mankind's future. That is why the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community states, is not relaxing its efforts to direct events along the path of lasting peace and reliable security for all states and peoples. There is no selective security in the nuclear age, and it is impossible to undermine positions of other states without putting oneself in a vulnerable position.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned the NATO leaders about this in connection with their plans to site new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe targeted on the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. Our country has backed up its desire to reach agreement with the United States on preventing a dangerous new round in the nuclear arms race. The further deployment of medium-range missiles in European USSR was unilaterally terminated while the Geneva talks were in progress. Some of those armaments were also reduced in number. The USSR's initiative announced at the United Nations on its unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is of historic significance. In brief, as the author of the book "Following a Leninist Course of Peace" convincingly shows, socialist diplomacy has never lacked and does not now lack the good will to reduce the level of military confrontation and to make progress toward real disarmament.

It goes without saying that the complication of the international situation, not through the USSR's fault, also contributed new factors to the efforts of constructive diplomacy, but it did not signify the end of such efforts. Quite to the contrary, in fact. To maintain the approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe and on a global scale is, in its most concise form, how Soviet leaders express the essence of the problem of safeguarding European and international security under present conditions, when real disarmament has still not become the practice in international relations.

It was on the basis of this principled statement that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states responded to the beginning of the siting of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, which rendered the Geneva talks pointless. The necessary countermeasures were taken to preserve the military equilibrium.

At the same time, as A.A. Gromyko's book repeatedly stresses, Soviet diplomacy has been taking important new steps and initiatives and using the existing international forums to try to achieve positive agreements where such opportunities exist. The Soviet side set out a precise program of measures in this sphere from the platform of the Stockholm conference. Socialist diplomacy is continuing its efforts to reach agreement at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space have received great international response.

"Everything must be done to ensure that people live out the remaining two decades of the 20th century under peaceful conditions and are able to cross the threshold of the third millenium, not with alarm for the future of civilization, but with a belief in the unlimited prospects for its development. All states, great or small, which struggle for this will always find the Soviet Union by their side," the book points out. These words express the essence of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

The defense of the Soviet people's fundamental interests and the provision, together with the other socialist countries, of favorable international conditions for creating communism objectively help strengthen peace and international security. The author quotes Lenin's words that "...neither our policy nor our propaganda is directed in any way toward embroiling the peoples in war but rather toward putting an end to war." The book "Following a Leninist Course of Peace" makes a weighty contribution to the history and theory of Soviet foreign policy, which is of the utmost significance for a practical analysis of contemporary international relations.

GROMYKO THANKS WELL-WISHERS VIA PRAVDA

LD232129 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko expressed today through the newspaper PRAVDA cordial gratitude to the party, soviet, state and public organizations, personnel of enterprises and institutions, friends and comrades, all the citizens, foreign politicians and statements for the warm congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of his 75th birthday and the award of an Order of Lenin to him.

ARMY PAPER'S REPORT ON USTINOV AWARD SPEECH

PM231040 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Second Edition pp 1, 5

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov and V. Guskov: "For Military and Labor Exploit. Presentation of Order of Lenin to City of Severodvinsk"]

[Text] Severodvinsk (Arkhangelsk Oblast), 20 Jul -- The city of Severodvinsk has been awarded the Order of Lenin for the services of the city's working people during the Great Patriotic War and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building.

A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the gorispolkom, together with representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, the city's labor collectives, and war and labor veterans was held today in the new Drama Theater building on the shore of the White Sea in order to present the very high state award.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was warmly greeted by the meeting participants, addressed the session. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated the participants in the ceremonial session and all residents of Severodvinsk on the award, and conveyed to them communist greetings and ardent congratulations and wishes for new labor successes, prosperity, and happiness from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Severodvinsk, the speaker noted, is one of the wonderful cities of Arkhangelsk Oblast, the ancient White Sea land. Since ancient times the White Sea region has been an integral part of the Russian state. The history of the region is closely linked with a number of significant events in the age-old history of our homeland. It was via Arkhangelsk that Russia traded widely with the West European states. In the late 17th century the country's first marine shipyard was constructed in the North Dvina delta and a navy yard was founded.

The brilliant Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov was born and spent his childhood and youth not far from here. It was from here, from the shores of the White Sea, that the polar expeditions of Rusanov, Sibiryakov, Sedov, and other well known explorers of the Arctic and the Northern Sea route set out. Arkhangelsk Oblast is today a major timber industry, timber export, and fish industry region of the Soviet Union. Its important role in the country's economy is constantly increasing.

Compared with the other coastal cities of the White Sea region, Severodvinsk is quite young. Despite this, its sons and daughters have inscribed many glorious pages in the heroic annals of the motherland. When, on 22 June 1941, Soviet people's peaceful labor was interrupted by the perfidious attack of Hitler's Germany, the people of Severodvinsk rose together with the whole country to defend the motherland.

Soviet people had to endure much during the grim war years. The victory over fascism, whose 20th anniversary we will soon be celebrating, was won at the price of incredible efforts, sacrifices, and privation through the valor and heroism of the Soviet people and their armed forces. The Communist Party was the inspiration and organizer of victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The people of Severodvinsk made their contribution to achieving victory. They fought courageously in the ranks of the Army and Navy and worked unstintingly for the front -- at machine tools, at the dockside, and at sea. The motherland worthily marked the military and labor achievements of the people of Severodvinsk. There are three Heroes of the Soviet Union among the war and labor veterans living in the city. Over 6,500 people from your region were awarded orders and medals during the war.

The war ended. The Soviet people vigorously embarked upon the rebirth of the country. Severodvinsk grew and prospered together with the whole country and today is a highly developed industrial center. As you drive through its streets, you feel a sense of great satisfaction. The city of renowned shipbuilders has far outgrown its old limits and has become a beautiful modern city that is convenient for work and for life.

Since ancient times Russian shipbuilders have been renowned for ships of the highest class. Their traditions live on today. Many ships launched from the stocks of your enterprises are sailing the oceans.

Permit me to express my confidence that you will continue to keep abreast of scientific and technical progress and that the ships created by the people of Severodvinsk will possess excellent nautical qualities and the other necessary qualities.

D.F. Ustinov went on to stress that the party's political course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and creatively developed at the subsequent plenums of its Central Committee and the party's long-term economic strategy are being implemented unswervingly and consistently. The motherland is becoming richer and stronger with every passing year. Its defense might is strengthening.

The efforts of the party and the people are today directed toward resolving cardinal tasks such as stepping up all the processes of the improvement of developed socialism, increasing the efficiency of the national economy, improving ideological work, and further strengthening the Soviet Union's positions in the world arena. The Communist Party and all Soviet people are marching toward the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress, the preparations for which are prompting a new upsurge of labor enthusiasm and creative activeness on the part of the masses.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) and April (1984) Plenums and at the meeting with the workers of Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Plant and his other addresses cover extremely important spheres of the multifaceted creative work of the party and the Soviet people and concretize ways of solving the key problems of the present and the future.

The work of party, soviet, and economic organs and public organs in the center and at local level is now aimed at successfully completing the 11th 5-Year Plan and achieving new heights in economic, social, and cultural development. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, anxiety and concern for the state plan must not leave us even for a minute. People must be called to account more strictly than ever for any failure and any omissions this year. Our party position cannot be otherwise.

The better we cope with the large and responsible tasks facing us, the more considerable the new step taken in developing the country and improving the people's life will be. Our socialist system will once again demonstrate its advantages and its attractiveness to the whole world. This is of tremendous political, international importance!

The labor pulse of Severodvinsk is beating in time with the country. The high motherland award is evidence of your patriotic achievements. It is pleasant to note that in the last 10 years the city has been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee eight times. You have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU twice in this period.

As throughout the country, the speaker continued, the Communists are setting examples of shock labor, creativity, initiative, and high discipline and organization. It cannot be otherwise because Communists must always set an example of the communist attitude to matters. After all, the augmentation of the great trust and prestige that Lenin's party has won among the Soviet people depends on each of you, comrades. And that is not merely a great honor but also a tremendous responsibility!

It is part of the Communist traditions, not only to pay tribute to good work, but also to boldly reveal shortcomings and uncover unsolved problems. Thus today, despite the festive day, we note that not all the city's enterprises are yet profitable or fulfill the plans in full and within the prescribed deadlines. In some places production expenses are still great, discipline is faltering, and poor use is made of the existing reserves for improving labor productivity and reducing the labor-intensiveness of output. Yet you do have such reserves.

The city party organization, all Communists, and all working people must tackle in a militant fashion the elimination of bottlenecks and existing deficiencies, lift the laggard enterprises up to the level of the leading ones, and educate people in the best examples of labor. There can be no doubt that you are capable of resolving all the tasks facing you.

D.F. Ustinov went on to point out the fact that we are having to resolve the tasks of the country's internal development under complex conditions in the international situation. As in the past, the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is now aimed at ensuring lasting peace on earth and averting the threat of war and nuclear catastrophe.

Our peace-loving course is opposed by the aggressive U.S. course toward establishing world domination and achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. However, their hopes are futile. The Soviet Union will never tolerate superiority over itself.

Of course, the preservation of the existing equilibrium is not an end to itself so far as we are concerned. The Soviet state has invariably advocated and continues to advocate ending the arms race, reducing arms, and maintaining strategic military equilibrium at increasingly low levels. I would like to hope that those who determine the policy of the United States and certain other Western powers will be able to correctly understand our intentions and our constructive approach to the burning questions of war and peace, and that they will display common sense and a sober approach to the vital questions of our time.

The solution of these problems, especially in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of nuclear and other armaments, cannot be postponed. Time is pressing. They must be solved, no matter how complex they are, and talks are the only way to do this.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union's persistent attempts to secure a lowering of the threat of war by holding talks with the United States and its allies have not yet borne fruit. The deployment of the new American weapons in Western Europe blew up the Geneva talks, which aimed to substantially reduce nuclear arms. The responsibility for this is borne both by the United States and by its Nato allies, who, contrary to the will of their peoples, opened the way to the European continent for the Pershing and cruise missiles. The talks can be resumed at any time -- provided only that the United States eliminates the obstacles that it created by deploying the new missiles in Europe. Then the necessity for our enforced retaliatory measures would vanish also.

The U.S. Administration recently demonstrated once again that it is not interested in ending the arms race. In response to the USSR's precise and constructive offer to embark on talks on preventing the militarization of outer space, it adopted a negative posture, putting forward preliminary conditions. Our attitude toward this posture is clearly and unambiguously expressed in the TASS statements that you are familiar with. By linking the nuclear arms issues with the problem of averting the militarization of space, the White House leadership is deliberately trying to avoid serious talks about space and the declaration of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments. This is also confirmed by the fact that it would like to emasculate the essence of the talks in advance and to make them essentially pointless.
[bespredmetnyy]

The growing military threat emanating from aggressive imperialist circles and the active war preparations by the United States and NATO demand that we display great vigilance in watching the intrigues of the enemies of peace, be fully armed, and, so to speak, always keep our powder-dry.

The ultimate foundation of all military building and the decisive source of the armed forces' might, the speaker noted, is the leadership of the Communist Party. It was from this that the Soviet Army and Navy derived their might during the unforgettable years of the Great Patriotic War. Today too there is no sphere of military matters in which the CPSU's directing activity is not displayed.

The participation of leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state in the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries was cogent new evidence of true fatherly concern for the armed forces. We regard Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at the conference as an order from the party and the people to further increase the combat capability and combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy and to strengthen the monolithic unity of the army and the people.

I am convinced that you people of Severodvinsk, comrades, have also drawn conclusions for yourselves from Konstantin Ustinovich's speech and that the party's call to more widely develop our people's military-patriotic education has become a guide to action for you too. Love of the motherland, hatred of its enemies, great vigilance, and a constant readiness to perform exploits should be instilled in Soviet people with even greater persistence.

Party, soviet, Komsomol, and trade union organizations and DOSAAF organizations must pay even more attention to mass defense work. It is necessary to mold in young people a conscientious attitude toward fulfilling their constitutional duty -- defending the socialist homeland -- and to instill in every young person love for the army and navy and the desire to be a model soldier or sailor and to study the skills of military matters.

The staff exercise involving troops and naval forces of the Soviet Armed Forces was a review of the Armed Forces' combat readiness. It showed that the servicemen of the army and the navy, rallied closely around the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to the motherland, are persistently mastering modern combat hardware and military skill. The personnel of units and ships who took part in the exercise demonstrated increased field, flying, and naval skill.

As they march toward the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on this question, the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy will continue to improve their combat skill.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet land is confidently marching toward a better future. You people of Severodvinsk are making a weighty contribution to the cause of Communist creation in the USSR. Your military and labor achievements have been worthily marked by the motherland.

Then D.F. Ustinov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Lenin to the city of Severodvinsk and, to tumultuous applause, attached the award to the city banner.

The session was addressed by A. I. Gromoglasov, first secretary of Severodvinsk Gorkom; G. L. Prosyankin, member of the Severodvinsk Gorkom Bureau; G. A. Zarubin, leader of a Komsomol youth team; A. A. Kokoulina, leader of a team of plasterers and painters; Admiral A. P. Mikhaylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet; and P. M. Telepnev, first secretary of Arkhangelsk Obkom.

Expressing gratitude for the high motherland award, they stressed that the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government is ensuring the further upsurge of our homeland's economic and defense might and is promoting the steady improvement of Soviet people's well-being and the preservation of lasting peace on earth.

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On behalf of the city's working people the speakers assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that they will make every effort to successfully implement the party's plans for improving the society of developed socialism.

The participants in the ceremonial session enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

COMPARISON OF USTINOV ENDS ARKHANGELSK VISIT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 July frontpages in its Second Edition a TASS report entitled "Visit to Arkhangelsk Oblast." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published on 23 July in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 5, under the subheading "Ends Visit, Leaves for Moscow," and reveals the following variations:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA begins "Arkhangelsk Oblast, 21 Jul -- Marshal of the ..." supplying dateline

In paragraph two, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...Arkhangelsk and Severodvinsk. Their leaders informed him in detail about how the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium are being implemented in the oblast and city.

D.F. Ustinov visited a number of... (supplying passage)

In the same paragraph, line four, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...organization of production, with the way advanced equipment and manufacturing processes are being introduced, with the kind of measures being adopted to save metal, fuel, and electricity, and the way the programs for the social... (supplying passages)

On page R6, paragraph one, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...their work and everyday life. There was a ... (substituting "everyday life" for "leisure time")

In the last paragraph, last line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...Arkhangelsk for Moscow on 21 July.

He was seen off at the airport by P.M. Telepnev, first secretary of the Arkhangelsk Obkom; V.M. Tretyakov, chairman of the oblispolkom; Colonel General B.V. Snetkov, commander of the Leningrad Military District troops; Admiral A.P. Mikhaylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet; A.I. Gromoglasov, first secretary of the Severodvinsk Gorkom; and representatives of the public. (substituting "on 21 July" for "today" and supplying passage)

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD232258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting of the RSFSK Council of Ministers today examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development and the RSFSR budget for the first 6 months. Workers of the RSFSR have provided the further development of the republic's economy and the raising of the people's prosperity. The plan for marketing of industrial output has been fulfilled by 101.7 percent. Plans for the first 6 months for the purchase of cattle, poultry, milk, and eggs have been overfulfilled. Realization of the program for the further raising of the material and cultural level of life of the people has continued. Residential accommodation with a total area of around 20 million square meters has been handed over.

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Note was also made of shortcomings in the development of certain branches of the national economy, and measures were mapped out to eliminate them. Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL SESSION

PM231510 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 July 1984 front-pages a 1,000-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "The Main Directions in Science."

The item begins:

"A routine session of the Republican Coordinating Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has been held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It was chaired by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

According to GRUZINFORM, the session heard reports on "the state of affairs of scientific research and experimental work in biotechnology and prospects for the development of biotechnological industry in Georgia," on the Georgian Ministry of Finance's activity "in fulfillment of the decisions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum" on the "prospects for the development of cableways and monorail transport in the republic" and the "production and use of new organic zeolite fertilizers in Kaspiskiy Rayon."

GRUZINFORM reports that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze summed up the results of the session," and concludes by saying that the council "approved specific measures on all the questions discussed."

TURKMENISTAN PLENUM NOTES CADRE SHORTCOMINGS

LD231257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Ashkhabad: A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan examined tasks for the further improvement of the style and methods of party organizations of the republic in light of the requirements of the 26th party congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the statements and conclusions contained in the speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

In a report by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, and in other speeches it was noted that the work of party committees is more systematic and positive and that there is a more creative approach toward the set tasks. At the same time, shortcomings still persist in the selection, placing and education of cadres. High demands on the strict observation of their executive discipline and principled appraisal of their activity are not always made.

The speakers underlined the need to consistently improve the style and methods of party committees, and to assure the strict observation of Leninist norms in party life, initiatives, and responsibility of communists.

LATVIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETS IN NINTH SESSION

WA101455 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 p 2

[LATINFORM item: "Informational Report"]

[Text] On 14 June the Ninth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, Tenth Convocation, was held in Riga. The meeting hall was filled by the persons who have been elected by the nation -- advanced workers in production, party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers, and figures in science, culture, and education.

1000 hours. The places in the governmental box are occupied by Comrades B.K. Pugo, E.Ya. Aushkash, A.V. Betekhtin, Ya.Ya. Vagris, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyek, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, A.K. Zitmanis, and E.M. Ozols.

The session was opened by the chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy V.S. Klibik.

After listening to a report from the Credentials Commission that was given by its chairman, Deputy P.I. Valeskaln, the LaSSR Supreme Soviet decreed the recognition of the powers granted to deputy to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, N.V. Denisenko, who had been elected on 4 March 1984 for Daugavpils Electoral District No. 102, and Deputy to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, G.N. Loskutov, who had been elected on 4 March 1984 for Ventspils Electoral District No. 141.

The session agenda that had been considered and approved at the session of the Council of Elders was approved, as follows:

1. The tasks for the further improvement of the activity of the republic's Councils of People's Deputies, which evolve from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Eleventh Convocation, and the principles and conclusions expounded in the statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K.U. Chernenko.
2. The basic trends in the reform of the general-educational and vocational school system.
3. Report on the activity of the LaSSR Committee of People's Control.
4. The approval of the Ukases of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

The procedure for the session's work was unanimously approved.

An organizational question was considered. The session participants unanimously elected as member of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet First Secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia [LaCP] Central Committee, Deputy B.K. Pugo.

Because of his transfer to work in Moscow, Deputy A.E. Voss was released from his duties as member of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

Then the session began to consider the first question on the agenda.

A report on the tasks of the further improvement of the activity of the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies which evolve from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Eleventh Convocation, and the principles and conclusions expounded in the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, was given by chairman of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy P.Ya. Strautmanis.

The persons participating in the discussion of the report were Deputies Ya.A. Liyepin'sh (Liyepaya Electoral District No. 125); A.V. Gorbunov (Riga Electoral District No. 4); M.P. Il'ina (Yelgava Electoral District No. 126); K.K. Rutenberg (Valdemarpils Electoral District No. 303); Ya.P. Bonat (Iyetsava Electoral District No. 164); as well as chairman of the Madonskiy Rayon Executive Committee, V.A. Blukis; and chairman of the executive committee of the Palsmanskiy Village Soviet of People's Deputies, Valkskiy Rayon, M.Ya. Apsite.

Thereupon the discussion ended. The decree "The Tasks in the Further Improvement of the Activity of the Republic's Soviets of People's Deputies Which Evolve from the Decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Eleventh Convocation, and the Principles and Conclusions Expounded in the Statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K.U. Chernenko" was adopted.

A report on the basic trends in the reform of the general-educational and vocational school system was given by Deputy Chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, Deputy V.M. Krumin'.

Persons who participated in the discussion were Ya.K. Yursons (Grobinya Electoral District No. 224); G.M. Grineva (Riga Electoral District No. 88); I.O. Strazdin' (Riga Electoral District No. 6); L.P. Vanag (Riga Electoral District No. 45); and E.V. Linde (Liyepaya Electoral District No. 123).

After the end of the discussion, the republic's Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the decree "The Basic Trends in the Reform of the General-Educational and Vocational School System."

The session changed over to the discussion of the next question on the agenda -- the report on the activity of the LaSSR Committee of People's Control.

The floor was given to chairman of the LaSSR Committee of People's Control, Deputy E.M. Ozols.

Those who participated in the discussion of this report were Deputies A.K. Vrublevskiy (Nereta Electoral District No. 293); A.Ya. Vinters (Dikl'skiy Electoral District No. 316); Ya.E. Dzenitis (Riga Electoral District No. 24).

The deputies unanimously adopted the decree "The Activity of the LaSSR Committee of People's Control."

A report on the approval of the Ukases of the Presidium of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet was given by Secretary of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet, Deputy K.E. Zorin.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet approved the Ukases of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and adopted laws and decrees.

In conformity with the Statute Governing the Permanent Commissions of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, members of the republic's government cannot become part of their makeup. In this regard an organizational question was considered at the session. Inasmuch as Deputy A.O. Eglit has been appointed LaSSR Minister of the Food Industry, Deputy Yu.I. Lysak has been appointed Deputy Chairman of LaSSR Council of Ministers and Deputy L.P. Misans has been appointed LaSSR Minister of Reclamation and Water Management, the

Following have been released from their duties: A.O. Eglit, released from duties as chairman of the Commission on Consumer Goods; Yu. I. Lysak and L.P. Misans, released from duties as members of permanent commissions of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy V.S. Vorob'yev was unanimously elected chairman of the Commission for Consumer Goods, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet.

During the time when the session was at work, an inquiry was made by Deputy V.K. Kaliberz, which had been received by the chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet and had been addressed to the LaSSR Council of Ministers, concerning the construction of the building at the Latvian Scientific-Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics.

After the completion of the discussion of the agenda, the deputy's inquiry was considered. A statement in this regard was given by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of LaSSR Gosplan, Deputy M.L. Raman. The LaSSR Supreme Soviet adopted an appropriate decree.

Thereupon the Ninth Session of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation, completed its work.

FEDORCHUK ON PUNISHMENT OF SARATOV OFFICIALS

PM240901 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article under the rubric "In Response to Criticism" comprising a reply by Yu. Kochetkov, first secretary of the Saratov Gorkom, to the article "The Deal" carried in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 April 1984; and an unattributed report of comments by V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, and A. Lipanov, RSFSR deputy minister of higher and specialized education: "The Guilty Punished"]

[Text] [Yu. Kochetkov] The Saratov Gorkom reports that the article entitled "The Deal," carried in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 April 1984, has been discussed at a session of the gorkom bureau. It noted that the article correctly revealed serious violations within the Saratov Law Institute, made possible because the rectorate and the party committee adopted an uncritical attitude toward shortcomings in the institute and committed gross errors in cadre selection, in organizing scientific and research work in accordance with economic contracts, in accepting entrance exam results, and in enrolling students in the institute.

Gross errors in cadre selection were committed. V.S. Arsenov, chief of the scientific research department, has been dismissed from the institute and has been punished according to party procedure for abuse. V.V. Andreyev, who was chief of the internal affairs administration's corrective labor institutions and was additionally employed as a senior lecturer on half pay, did not in fact carry out his duties and was dishonest.

Serious violations were committed at the institute in organizing admissions for the first-year course and in staffing the examination commissions. In 1983 alone 12 people were unjustifiably enrolled for the evening studies section as a result of this. V.M. Peshkov, former deputy director of an industrial glass plant, was illegally enrolled at the institute in 1970 and graduated after 2 years and 2 months.

The party committee adopted an attitude of compromise to shortcomings and violations and unobjectively examined the statement CPSU member G.I. Boldyrev submitted to the party report and election conference presidium of the institute's Communists. E.N. Nuykin, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom, and A.A. Kuzyayev, chief of the gorkom science and scientific institutions department, failed to monitor the results of that statement's examination.

Party Committee Secretary L.A. Dyadkin and Rector V.V. Borisov failed to provide a critical assessment of the facts presented in the article entitled "The Deal" in the letter that they sent to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The CPSU bureau severely reprimanded Rector V.V. Borisov and endorsed his report card for committing gross violations in the organization of scientific research work in line with economic contracts, accepting entrance examination results, enrolling students in the institute, selecting cadres, and for uncritically assessing the facts presented in the article entitled "The Deal." A statement by V.V. Borisov was noted to the effect that he would be taking steps to strengthen the leadership of scientific research work and to dismiss students from the institute who have been unwarrantedly enrolled.

Party Committee Secretary L.A. Dyadkin received a reprimand with endorsement of his report card for unobjective examination of CPSU member G.I. Boldyrev's statement, unprincipledness in assessing the violations noted in the article "The Deal," and shortcomings in educational work with students. F.N. Nuykin, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom, and A.I. Kuzyayev, chief of the science and educational institutions department, were censured for failing to monitor the legal institute party committee's examination of G.I. Boldyrev's statement. The Oktyabrskiy Raykom was instructed to examine the question of the party responsibility of V.G. Vlasenko, prorector for educational work; N.I. Matuzov, prorector for scientific work; and V.V. Andreyev, CPSU member. [Yu. Kochetkov ends]

Other official replies to the article entitled "The Deal" have been submitted. The criticism of certain executives of the Saratov Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration contained in the article entitled "The Deal" has been acknowledged to be correct, USSR Internal Affairs Minister V. Fedorchuk has reported.

The instances of abuse on the part of V.V. Andreyev, former chief of the Corrective Labor Institutions Administration, have been fully corroborated. In this connection material regarding his case has been sent to the Saratov Oblast Prosecutor's Office for investigation.

L.A. Andrusenko, general director of the Corrective Labor Institute Administration Production Association, and V.I. Balandin, section chief, who were guilty of breaches of financial discipline, have been given a warning about their failure to fully carry out their official duties, and G.M. Yashin, chief accountant, has been issued a severe reprimand. They have all been called to account by the party.

It is acknowledged that the article correctly points out lack of objectivity on the part of the Saratov Law Institute Admissions Commission in assessing the written work of children of Internal Affairs Administration staffers submitted to the evening class section in 1983.

The RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Collegium, Deputy Minister A. Lipanov has reported, has noted that the standard of organization and monitoring of the fulfillment of scientific research in accordance with economic contracts is not satisfactorily established at the Saratov Law Institute. A negligent and irresponsible attitude is apparent on the part of some officials, teachers, and staffers at the institute in fulfilling their duties of drawing up documentation for conducting scientific research in accordance with economic contracts, while norm-setting documents are ignored. Gross violations of admission rules have been committed in organizing the enrollment of high school graduates for the first-year course, in staffing examination commissions, and in arranging students' personal affairs.

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V.V. Borisov, rector of the institute, has been severely reprimanded for allowing serious shortcomings in the activity of the Saratov Law Institute, for unsatisfactory monitoring of the work of the prorectors in charge of scientific and educational work, and for failing to take requisite measures to instill appropriate order.

It has been deemed expedient to strengthen the leadership of the institute's scientific research work.

V.G. Vlasenko, prorector in charge of scientific work, has been severely reprimanded for shortcomings permitted in staffing examination commissions and organizing ideological educational work.

The rectorate and social organizations of the Saratov Law Institute have formulated a plan to eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings. The Autonomous Financing Scientific Association, the Main Administration for Universities, and economic and legal VUZes have been instructed to particularly monitor the Saratov Law Institute's work.

ARMENIAN SSR HOLDS UNITED POLITICAL DAY

GF231856 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The United Political Day was noted in the republic's labor collectives with various political activities.

Members of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Republic's Supreme Soviet addressed various industrial, construction, transport, and agricultural enterprises and scientific and educational establishments.

The plan for sales of industrial output has been fulfilled by 102.8 percent, labor productivity has increased by 3.2 percent against the projected 2.2 percent, and primary costs have been reduced by an additional 0.5 percent. Despite unfavorable seasonal conditions, agricultural workers are displaying their determination to achieve progress in the agro-industrial sector of the economy.

During the activities of the United Political Day, once again the united will of the republic's labor collectives was displayed in the effort to achieve in an organized manner the targets of the 5-year plan.

TELEVISION RELAY LINE COMMISSIONED IN BASHKIRIA

PM200916 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 6

[M. Merzabekov article: "Local Time"]

[Text] Until recently, TV viewers in Bashkiria have seen the First and Second All-Union Programs at a not entirely convenient time. After all, the Goodnight, Kids! program started at 2200 hours local time, and the Vremya program at 2300 hours, so many viewers sat in front of their sets until 0100 hours on and later. The population had long been asking for broadcasts to be brought into line with local time. Since 1 July, the viewers' wishes have been fulfilled. With the commissioning of the Kuybyshev-Chelyabinsk radio relay line and its Ufa branch, Bashkirian TV has started receiving the Orbita-4 Vostok program and the Second All-Union Double-4 program 2 hours earlier, which is in line with the local time zone.

FUNDS INCREASED TO COMBAT NATURAL DISASTER

PM240841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] Eliminating the Consequences of the Disaster as Rapidly as Possible

As already reported in the press, restoration work is actively under way on the territory of a number of autonomous republics and oblasts which suffered a natural disaster in June 1984. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures To Eliminate the Consequences of the Natural Disaster in a Number of RSFSR Autonomous Republics and Oblasts" in order to complete this work as rapidly as possible.

The 1984 capital investments limit is being increased to 120 million for the RSFSR Council of Ministers for this purpose, financed from the USSR Council of Ministers reserve fund, and more than 2,000 metric tons of rolled ferrous metals, approximately 3,000 metric tons of pipes, 20,000 metric tons of cement, a total of 120,000 square meters of prefabricated wooden homes, a large number of trucks and specialized motor vehicles, and other material and technical resources are also being allocated. In addition the RSFSR Council of Ministers will channel funds for this purpose from its own reserve fund (to the tune of up to 20 percent of this fund).

The RSFSR Government is being permitted to enlist construction organizations irrespective of their departmental subordination to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster in the affected regions.

USSR ministries and departments must ensure fulfillment at subordinate enterprises and organizations of work to restore damaged and build new facilities (to replace those destroyed as a result of the natural disaster), on the basis of the capital investments and material resources provided for the relevant USSR ministries and departments in the 1984 plan. The USSR Construction Ministry was given the target of building a total of 16,000 square meters of housing in the city of Ivanovo in 1984.

It was resolved to grant kolkhozes long-term credit totaling R30 million to spend on construction and restoration of facilities. Citizens will be granted credit to the tune of R3,000 per family for the restoration and capital repair of individual homes for a term of up to 15 years, with the credit being paid back from the 3d year following receipt.

With RSFSR Council of Ministers permission, timber procurement will be allowed, including exportation from the RSFSR, without being counted as part of the timber procurement workers' stocks, and exempting them from the standing timber payment on the territory of the autonomous republics and oblasts affected by the natural disaster.

It is also proposed that the USSR Trade Ministry in 1984 additionally allocate a total of 5,800 square meters of prefabricated wooden homes, 6,000 cubic meters of timber, R5 millions' worth of furniture, R15 millions' worth of fabrics, R20 millions' worth of sewn goods, R15 millions' worth of footwear, and other consumer goods for sale to the population affected by the natural disaster.

Instructions were issued to ensure the special dispatch and transportation of material and technical resources in 1984 allocated for carrying out the work to eliminate the consequences of the disaster. Other measures to speed up this work are also envisaged.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and RSFSR working people will make every effort to eliminate the consequences of the disaster in a number of RSFSR autonomous republics and oblasts as rapidly as possible.

Highest Possible Technical Standard for Machine-Building Production

In accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Council of Ministers had adopted a resolution "On Accelerating Work of Automated Machine-Building Production on the Basis of Advanced Technological Processes and Flexible, Reprogrammable Complexes."

In particular, the machine-building ministries must: Take steps to accelerate the retooling of existing enterprises and the creation of new capacities of a high technical standard -- on the basis of introducing progressive technologies, flexible, automated systems, and advanced methods of production organization, making it possible to ensure the operation of technological equipment with limited participation by servicing personnel and the rapid reorganization of production of the output of new types of products; and

Improve utilization of highly productive metal-working equipment and increase the shift coefficient of its operation.

The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry is instructed to implement a unified technical policy in the sphere of creating, manufacturing, introducing, and servicing flexible automated production facilities at machine-building and metal-working enterprises, in which connection the necessary organizational measures are envisaged, particularly the creation of an intersectoral council of chief designers.

A number of ministries have been commissioned to organize production of the most important types of equipment and complete sets of components for flexible automated systems and modules.

The resolution paid great attention to the question of training cadres to create and use the new equipment.

Fuel Stocks for the Winter

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Supplying the National Economy and the Population With Fuel, Electricity, and Thermal Energy in the 1984/1985 Fall-Winter Period."

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed:

To elaborate and implement measures to ensure the reliable and continuous operation of power stations, industrial and transport enterprises, and municipal, consumer, and other enterprises and organizations in the 1984/1985 fall-winter period.

To this end USSR ministries must create coal and fuel oil stocks at power stations, associations, enterprises, and organizations in the quantities prescribed by the resolution;

They must ensure the elaboration and implementation by 1 October 1984 of measures to reduce thermal energy losses for every association, enterprise, and organization;

They must prescribe monthly limits for fuel consumption and a schedule for building up fuel stocks for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1984 for associations, enterprises, and organizations.

In connection with the unsatisfactory state of work on saving fuel and energy resources at a number of associations and enterprises (particularly in the USSR ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production; the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification; the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry; and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to examine at sessions of the USSR ministry and department collegiums and union republic council of ministers presidiums the state of affairs regarding the saving of fuel and energy, to expose reasons for the nonobservance of norms for the expenditure of fuel and energy resources, and to take steps to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the targets set for 1984 for saving these resources.

It is proposed that union republic councils of ministers organize timely preparations for the uninterrupted supply of fuel to the population, ensure the procurement of local types of fuel in the necessary quantities, and provide the appropriate transport facilities and equipment for these purposes in cities, villages, and other population centers.

It is prescribed that a penalty payment 5 times the regular rate is to be levied on thermal energy expended in excess of the prescribed limit in the 4th quarter of 1984 and the 1st quarter of 1985. Expenditure of fuel and energy resources for the production of above-plan industrial output in 1984 must be effected, as a rule, on the basis of the additional savings of these resources: It is forbidden to exceed the prescribed limits for electricity consumption.

The resolution notes shortcomings in the work of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, and certain other fuel extracting ministries. They are instructed to ensure that the shortfalls in production (extraction) of fuel permitted by individual enterprises are made good.

The resolution prescribes additional targets and also lays down other measures to provide the national economy and the population with fuel, electricity, and thermal energy in the 1984/1985 fall-winter period.

The USSR Council of Ministers also adopted resolutions on a number of other important questions, particularly:

On measures to create the necessary conditions for the development of international, intersectoral production and science-production cooperation, and to improve direct links among ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations of the USSR and the other CEMA countries; On measures to accelerate the construction of transport facilities and reinforce the construction and installation organizations of the Ministry of Transport Construction in areas of West Siberia; On the creation of a specialized state service to eliminate the discharge of petroleum and petroleum products into the sea; and On measures to improve the pedigree and milch qualities of dairy cattle.

AGANBEGYAN ON NEED FOR TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

PM240751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by academician A. Aganbegyan under the rubric "Routes of Technical Progress": "Spreading Our Wings"]

[Text] Novosibirsk -- Our time is a breakthrough period in the country's economic development, inasmuch as the conditions of economic management are fundamentally changing.

By virtue of objective factors, there has been a substantial reduction in the growth of production reserves -- manpower, fuel, raw materials, funds, and capital investments in the past decade. Under these conditions the party has declared the national economy's transfer to an intensive development footing as the linchpin of economic strategy.

Certain successes have been achieved on the path of intensification. At the same time, we have thus far succeeded in achieving an improvement in economic indicators mainly through reserves which are on hand, on the surface. It is essential to go further, to underlying qualitative changes in the national economy.

These changes are primarily linked with scientific and technical progress -- the main source for the intensification of social production. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy," adopted last year, has required a fundamental improvement in the practical introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience.

It may be said that scientific and technical progress is proceeding along two paths. The first, the evolutionary path, is the improvement of existing equipment and technology, which ensures an increase in efficiency in only percentage terms. The other path -- the revolutionary one -- is the transition of a qualitatively higher level of technology based on a system of new-generation machinery and equipment. The latter path is the primary one: It leads to fundamental changes in raising efficiency.

Hitherto many of our sectors are only sporadically turning to it, taking two or three timid steps before returning to their habitual, tranquil path of gradual improvement. How can they be interested in fundamental scientific and technical restructuring? For it is important above all to understand the natural laws of that restructuring. The new technological systems are integrated in character, including auxiliary and servicing work. They do not use some single type of equipment but a whole "family" of new-generation machinery and therefore ensure the comprehensive mechanization and automation of the relevant production facility. But this also requires a greater degree of organization and makes heightened demands on workers' knowledge and ability and on the management system. Thus, integrated technological and economic systems of an increasingly high standard are formed.

In assessing these new systems we must consider the expenditure of manpower and the funds used, capital investments, and fuel and raw material. The accounting here must be done not from the standpoint of a sector but from the viewpoint of national economic effectiveness. Here it is the struggle for quality which is given priority: After all, the better the quality of output, the more economical it is and the more advantageous for the consumer. And most often this saving for the consumer is far greater than the economy effected by reducing expenditure in manufacturing a particular article. For instance, expenditure on the production of an automobile or tractor is a mere fraction of the expenditure on its repair and servicing in the course of its life.

The greatest saving is achieved in shifting to manufacturing techniques involving only a few operations. As a rule they ensure a reduction in all expenditure, a high degree of reliability, and the most favorable conditions for comprehensive automation and the widespread use of modern electronics.

Mass production of large integrated circuits, with the resulting cost reduction, makes it possible to shift to automated control systems for entire manufacturing processes.

The fusion of modern technology and electronics -- an important law governing the development of sophisticated technological systems -- gives rise to a new quality.

Quite often you see an enterprise which tries to use electronics to update old, inefficient processes instead of equipping fundamentally new manufacturing processes with electronics. Naturally it is possible to produce many of the robots which imitate human movements on obsolete sheet stamping presses. This will produce a certain gain in productivity and load the presses, but it will be a very capital-intensive solution. Yet, it is possible to switch the same production facility to rotary conveyor technology, which increases labor productivity 7-14 percent and simultaneously reduces proportional capital investments. There are many such examples.

On instructions from the USSR Gosplan and USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, our USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of the Economy and Industrial Production Organization, in conjunction with sector organizations, has analyzed the potential for fundamental modernization of the widest range of production processes opened up by a switch to the most sophisticated and highly efficient manufacturing and economic systems. The potential is enormous. Whatever production facility you take, there are substantiated proposals, in many cases experimental installations, and even in some places manufacturing processes already introduced which are raising labor productivity between three and tenfold, and reducing energy- and materials-intensiveness 50-100 percent. The whole point is how to actually switch to new-generation equipment.

The main lever for combining the achievements of science and technology with the advantages of the socialist system of economic management is planning. How can science, planning, and technology more closely be linked? In our view, it is not individual types of machinery and equipment but integrated technological and economic systems covering the entire production process that should be the main target for planning new technology. For instance, it is not the tractor which should be the focus of attention but the entire system of machinery -- above all the tractor's levelling harrow, the repair bases, and progressive agrotechnology -- which should be the focus of attention. Viewing such systems as an object of planning will make it possible to merge the plan for new equipment with plans for production, labor productivity growth, and the reduction of prime cost and capital investments.

But the main thing is that organizational forms for the development and introduction of new technological and economic systems are needed. Life has put forward the progressive form of management that consists in science and production associations. I recently visited the Kriogenmash Production Association in Balashikha, near Moscow. The association carries out research and designs, plans, and produces the most modern output.

For instance, there is an installation for obtaining oxygen at metallurgical plants. Kriogenmash is responsible for its production from start to finish, supervises the construction and installation and startup operations, and maintains it throughout its life. On the basis of the example of specific installations it can be seen that the cycle of their creation and introduction has been reduced two or threefold. But the main point is that cryogenic equipment has been raised to a new qualitative level with the inception of the science and production associations. Today Kriogenmash is a world leader in its sphere.

Let's imagine the picture of the future. Several large science and production associations have been created in every subsector. They incorporate research, design, and planning subdivisions, plants, and organizations concerned with introducing and servicing new manufacturing processes and training cadres.

In addition to everything else they will draft long-term plans for retooling production. The leaders of these science and production associations will become the general designers of a new generation of technical systems, as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Unfortunately, such comprehensive associations can still be counted on the fingers of one hand. They include large-scale design bureaus in the aircraft industry, large production associations like Elektrosila and the Leningrad Optical Instruments Association, the remarkable Ivanovo Machine Building Production Association which produces processing centers, a number of science and production associations in the chemical industry, and a few others. The Paton Institute of Electric Welding sets a fine example as an academic science and production association.

The majority of existing science and production associations are not integrated organizations. They are not aimed at end results, at the creation of integrated manufacturing processes. And even that is lacking in some sectors. In the coal industry, for example, we can observe institutes without any large design, experimental, or production base, and which therefore fail to exert any substantial influence on the efficiency of the sector's work.

One more characteristic example. In Siberia -- the region with the cheapest electricity -- the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has finally planned an electrometallurgical shop at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. What do we see? The first two 100-metric ton furnaces have already been commissioned. But they are geared to an annual smelt of just 220,000-240,000 metric tons of metal, while their modern sisters with the same capacity produce twice as much. What is the problem? It turns out that the new shop has used old, long-obsolete technology; they obtain finished metal in a slow-burning [tikhokhodnaya] furnace instead of smelting the metal rapidly and then working it outside the furnace. There is still no one responsible for introducing new technology. Yet it is perfectly feasible to create a comprehensive science and production organization of this type on the basis of the Novosibirsk Electrothermal Equipment plant -- if it is provided with research and planning subdivisions, the design bureau is expanded, and workers housing is constructed.

It is essential to investigate every type of production, thoroughly ascertaining who is responsible for its technical standard, why that standard quite often fails to meet modern requirements, and -- the main point -- what must be done to reach within the next two or, at the most, three 5-year plans leading technical frontiers and the highest efficiency indicators, above all for labor productivity.

The creation of modern, truly comprehensive science and production associations will resolve the problem of developing and introducing main technological and economic systems. But the hardest task remains -- the universal dissemination of these systems; that is, the sectors' technical modernization. But before embarking on the massive retooling of a particular sector, the relevant machine building base must be developed to make it possible to switch to the production of an interconnected system of machinery and equipment for the new integrated manufacturing process.

The technical modernization of machine building plants, and where necessary, the creation of new machine building enterprises should be carried out on a priority basis with "open" financing, with the projects given the status of major construction sites. Of course, this will demand extra funds, and substantial funds at that. As yet only 6 percent of all production capital investments -- far less than in other industrially developed countries -- is earmarked for the production of machinery and equipment for various sectors of our national economy. On the other hand, considerably greater capital investments are channeled into the sectors for which this machinery and equipment is produced.

The irrationality of this allocation of funds is obvious. It would be expedient to temporarily borrow a proportion of capital investments from all these sectors in order to carry out in 5-7 years the in-depth restructuring -- both technical and organizational -- of Soviet machine building.

Organizational restructuring implies carrying out strict production specialization and sharing, developing intersectoral production facilities, and uniting groups of machine building sectors separated by departmental obstacles into a common complex.

The proposed withdrawal of a small proportion of the non-machine building ministries' resources will largely be compensated for by a sharp reduction in repair expenses which in individual sectors -- ferrous metallurgy, for example -- have already exceeded the volume of capital investments on new construction. Calculations show that it is entirely feasible to reduce these expenses by a factor of 2-3 in one to two 5-year plans if we proceed along the path of writing off obsolete equipment and increasing the load on more progressive types of machinery and equipment. And by then the production of the new generation of machinery, whose efficiency will immediately cover the initial temporary losses, will have had time to emerge. Thus far only 3 percent of machinery and equipment is updated every year in our country, instead of the 6-8 percent needed for optimum development.

We have touched on just some of the problems connected with the more active transfer of all sectors to an intensified footing. Much remains outside the confines of this article. But the main point is clear: This transition must be accelerated right away, when work on the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan is in full swing.

"The new 5-year plan," K.U. Chernenko noted at the February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "must above all mark the start of in-depth qualitative changes in production, a 5-year plan for a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of all sectors of our national economy. The modern material and technical base and the management system must acquire new, higher qualities."

Scientific and technical progress -- the wings of new knowledge and great new opportunities -- is intended to help to implement these requirements. All we have to do is properly spread these powerful wings.

FIRST 6-MONTH ECONOMIC GROWTH STATISTICS EXAMINED

LD232055 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Petr Lidin writes:

For the first time 95 percent of the increment of production was received in the USSR over a long period of time through a rise in labour productivity. These data were cited in yesterday's report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. In the report it is said that in the first six months of this year labour productivity in industry increased by 4.2 percent, as compared with the same period last year. It is to be recalled that the state plan of 1984 envisages a 3.4 percent rise in labour productivity.

Such a substantial rise in the important index of economic development of the country was attained mainly owing to the accomplishments in science and technology, their introduction into the national economy. Soviet enterprises are being provided with still greater quantities of newest equipment, automatics, industrial robots, increasingly more flexible production systems are being created, which can rapidly change over from the output of one type of products to another type of products.

Introduction of robots in the Soviet industry became for a number of reasons somewhat later than in a number of developed capitalist countries, for instance in Japan. In 1980 the Soviet industry put out 6,500 robots and last year the figure was as 9,700. In the first six months of this year, 6,800 robots were made -- this is almost a 50 percent rise over the same period last year.

In 1985 the fleet of industrial robots in the country is to amount to not less than 50,000. Economists calculated that implementation of the robot-building programme for 1981-1985 will make it possible to considerably enhance labour productivity in the USSR, to release about 100,000 workers, now engaged in monotonous, inefficient labour, to be used in other work, and to make an annual savings of more than 300 million roubles.

Striving to steadily increase labour productivity, the Soviet Union puts in action all reserves -- apart from introduction of accomplishments of science and technology, systems of management of production and planning are also being perfected, organization of labour is being improved, and production discipline is being enhanced.

Here are, for comparison, data on the pace of growth of labour productivity in the recent years. In 1981 labour productivity increased by 2.6 percent, in 1982 -- by 3.2 percent, in 1983 -- by 3.5 percent. In the first six months of the current year, as we already mentioned, that figure was 4.2 per cent.

And, finally, it is to be recalled what a rise in labour productivity concretely means for the Soviet Union. The growth in labour productivity only by one per cent gives additional industrial products of 7,000 million roubles and agricultural -- 1,000 million roubles. Such is the magnitude of the Soviet national economy.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

LD240255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] At an expanded session of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry collegium, the results of the industry's work in the first half of the year were discussed. Our correspondent interviews Vladimir Yegorovich Astafyev, collegium member and head of the Planning and Economic Directorate of the ministry:

[Begin recording] [Astafyev] The main figures for the associations' and enterprises' economic activity have noticeably improved as compared with the previous period. It is especially important to note improvement in fulfillment of pledges for output deliveries.

There was nearly a twofold increase in the number of works fulfilling the plan for deliveries. The growth in labor productivity amounted to 7.2 percent in the first half of the year, the annual target being 5.1 percent. About 113 million roubles of profit has been secured over plan. This has given the entire industry the opportunity, according to results for the first half of the year, to considerably increase economic incentive funds, material incentive, social and cultural measures funds, and funds for industrial development. Allocation of bonuses per worker increased by 15 percent and more compared with the first half of 1983.

A considerable increase in material incentive funds has been obtained by enterprises by increasing consumer goods output. In all our work, especially at enterprises, there has been a notable rise in the standard of economic and [word indistinct] work. Contractual commitments were fulfilled by 99 percent. We did not actually cover the 1 percent, according to results of work in the first half of the year.

The main reason for nonfulfillment of contractual commitments is our intraworks considerations. We are now trading work experience. Directors are coming to our front-ranking enterprises to study planning, preparation for manufacture, and extensive use of computing equipment for planning and accounting of deliveries.

[Correspondent] What in your view must be changed in conditions of the economic experiment to make the new work method still more effective?

[Astrafyev] We must continue to further extend the rights and autonomy of enterprises. In particular, further development of financial autonomy principles in the conduct of the whole economy, further extension of rights in use of remuneration funds, extension of rights in use of profits, and reduction of the circle of indicators ratified from above. [end recording]

BRIEFS

CRIMEAN ROSE PETALS -- Rose petal picking has been completed in the Crimea. More than 3,000 metric tons of petals have been delivered to reception centers. The Krymskaya Roza combine will produce 2.5 metric tons of rose oil from the valuable raw material which has a wide application in the food, perfumery, drug, varnish, and other industrial branches. Almost one-third of the production will be exported to various countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0645 GMT 12 Jul 84 AU]

DEEP DRILLING DERRICK -- A 60-meter derrick intended for drilling an extra deep well has been completed at the outskirts of Krivoy Rog. The well should run through the Ukrainian crystalloid shield and reach the outer earth's mantle at a depth of 15,000 meters. The collective of the South Ukrainian specialized expedition is building ahead of schedule a [word indistinct] block and other drilling facilities. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 19 Jul 84 AU]

KOLDUNOV, YEPISHEV AT AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE

PM201348 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel V. Nagornyy report: "Meeting of Political Organ Chiefs"]

[Text] The Air Defense Forces Political Directorate organized a 2-day meeting of chiefs of political organs from units and military education establishments.

Those participating in the meeting heard and discussed a report by Colonel General S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate, on measures to further improve the work style of political organs and party organizations in light of the requirements of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums; and exchange of experiences also took place.

In his speech, Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, set the political workers' tasks for the further enhancement of vigilance and combat readiness and the strengthening of military discipline.

The meeting was addressed by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, took part in the meeting's work.

DPA: KIROV-CLASS CRUISER UNDERGOES BALTIC TRIALS

LD230918 Hamburg DPA in German 0828 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Flensburg, 23 Jul (DPA) -- A new Soviet nuclear-powered missile cruiser has been undergoing trials in the eastern Baltic Sea since the middle of July. The Federal Navy's fleet command in Gluecksburg (Schleswig-Holstein) announced on Monday that the cruiser Frunze was equipped with missiles with a range of up to 500 kms. and also capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The warship, with a displacement of 24,000 metric tons, is the second vessel of the Kirov-class.

The Federal Navy expects that on the completion of the sea trials, the cruiser will be leaving the Baltic Sea to join its sister ship in the Northern Fleet or go to the Pacific Fleet.